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R E P O R T

OF

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCIES.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.

D. M. P.

1. *Pharmaceutical industry*—The pharmaceutical industry is the largest of the three industries, with sales of \$10.5 billion in 1990. It is the only industry in the sample that has a significant number of firms with sales exceeding \$1 billion. The industry is characterized by a high degree of concentration, with the top 10 firms accounting for 45% of total sales. The industry is also characterized by a high degree of innovation, with a large number of new drugs being developed and marketed each year.

REPORT.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
Indianapolis, December , 1864. }

O. P. MORTON.

Governor of the State of Indiana :

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of the Indiana Military Agencies :

Early in 1862, your department became aware of the fact that additional systematic aid for the soldiers, by the State, was an imperative necessity. Accordingly, on the 10th of December, 1862, under your commission, I opened a Military Agency Office in this city, and similar offices were opened in several cities, where large bodies of Indiana soldiers were likely to be stationed, or to whose hospitals they might be transferred.

In Philadelphia, Penn., an office was opened, June 28th, 1862, by R. R. Corson, Esq., who makes a very efficient Agent. His attention to our sick and wounded has been untiring, as his reports accompanying this will show.

July 10th, 1862, Col. Frank E. Howe, of New York, was designated as Military Agent for that city, and while but few Indiana men have been sent there, Col. Howe has been attentive to their wants and all the duties appertaining to his position.

Dr. Calvin J. Woods, of Centreville, Ind., was appointed Military Agent for Louisville, Ky., Oct. 27th, 1862, and at once opened an office at 540 Main street. This was a most important post in our army operations. Hundreds of our men were daily passing through Louisville, and their wants were promptly and kindly relieved by Dr.

Woods and his faithful assistant, Jason Ham, Esq., who was sent to his aid, Dec. 13th, 1862. The amount of business transacted at this office was very large; day and night it was besieged, yet these faithful men never grew weary in well doing. On the first of June, 1863, Dr. Woods resigned, and was succeeded by his assistant, Jason Ham, who is yet in charge of the office. Col. Ham has won great praise from all who have come in contact with him. His name is on the lips of all soldiers who pass through Louisville. Whether day or night, Col. Ham is ready to counsel or relieve soldiers or citizens, and help them on their way.

On Dec. 6th, 1862, Dr. R. Bosworth was sent to Memphis, Tenn., to open an office there. Dr. B. had rendered the State efficient service as Traveling Sanitary Agent, and was well qualified to discharge the duties of Military Agent.

The relief bestowed upon our sick and wounded was very great, and, until worn out, Dr. B. continued his labors, only yielding when prostrated by disease. He was succeeded by Dr. Geo. O. Jobes, of Randolph County, Ind., March 3, 1863, who has made a most faithful Military Agent. The Memphis office, under Dr. Jobes, is a model one. Ever at his post, kind, pleasant, and always ready to relieve the sufferer; all go away satisfied and bless the State authorities for sending to them such a man as Dr. Jobes.

The Nashville Agency was opened, Dec. 12th, 1862, by Dr. David Hutchison of Mooresville, Ind. Next to Louisville, this is the most important post in the south-west. Dr. Hutchison was energetic and efficient, always attentive to the private soldier, and kind to all.

Being appointed Surgeon in the 30th Ind. Vols., he resigned the Military Agency, March 3d, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. J. W. Scott, who had been in the office as Clerk for some time. Capt. Scott was very attentive and affable. He made the private soldier, as well as the officer, feel at home, while in his office, which became a resort for soldiers and citizens. Capt. Scott remained in charge until Oct. 27th, 1863, when he was succeeded by Col. Edward Shaw, who at this time fills the position most efficiently. The State is largely indebtedly to him for succeeding in obtaining transportation for our sanitary supplies to points south of Nashville, and the energetic discharge of the duties of his office.

He is constantly on duty, and ever looking to the relief of our suffering men.

Maj. J. S. Wilson was appointed Military Agent Dec. 16, 1862, and sent to Columbus, Ky., but, upon examination of the field, it was

not deemed advisable to open an office there. He was then sent to St. Louis, Mo., January 10, 1863, where he opened an office and remained until August 1, 1863, when our sick being all removed the office was closed.

On the 16th of Dec., 1863, Dr. J. E. McGaughey was appointed to again open an agency in St. Louis, and the office is yet open under his charge. Dr. McGaughey renders entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; is attentive to all who command his services.

Col. Phillip Hornbrook, of Evansville, was appointed January 10, 1863, to open an agency at that place, and is yet most efficiently conducting the duties of that office.

No agent has a kinder heart or more willing mind in the relief of the suffering soldier, than Col. Hornbrook. In addition to his multitude of other duties, he has aided our soldiers very much in the collection of claims for back pay, bounties and pensions.

The agency at Washington City was opened Feb. 20, 1863, by Rev. Isaac W. Montfort. He has been very energetic in attention to our men on the battlefield and in the hospitals, and has paid considerable attention to the collection of claims in favor of our soldiers. He was succeeded July 1, 1864, by Wm. H. DeMotte, Esq., of this city, who is now in charge of that office, and makes a very efficient agent. Ever pleasant to the soldiers, always at his post, prompt, accurate, attentive and energetic in the discharge of his duties. In him the State is creditably represented at the capital.

July 25, 1863, Col. C. F. Kimball was appointed and opened an office in Vicksburg, Miss. Shortly afterwards our troops were removed to New Orleans and Texas, leaving a very small force in Vicksburg. It was then deemed proper to transfer Col. Kimball to New Orleans, where, on the 29th of October, 1863, he opened an office and remained in charge until August, 1864.

Col. Kimball was an energetic agent, and attentive to the wants of our soldiers. October 1, 1864, Dr. George W. New was appointed to the New Orleans agency, and immediately went forward to take charge of the office. Dr. New and his lady have had large experience in the army, which qualifies them for this position, and undoubtedly their duties will be well performed.

Major James H. Turner, of Marion County, was appointed Military Agent November 24, 1863, and proceeded to Chattanooga, Tennessee. During the winter and spring the labors of his agency there were arduous. Surrounded by a large army, suffering for lack of sufficient supplies, the demands on the agency were very great. Maj. Turner

most faithfully attended to his duties there up to September 1, 1864, when his services being required in this office he returned home. He was succeeded by Mr. Vincent Carter, of Morgan County, Indiana. Mr. Carter having been himself a soldier, well knows the wants of a soldier, and is prompt to render any aid required by our suffering men. The State has a faithful agent in Mr. Carter.

An agency was also opened in Keokuck, Iowa, March 7, 1863, by Mr. E. K. Hart, formerly a citizen of Indiana, to whose large hospitals it was understood a great number of Indiana sick and wounded would be taken, but as very few of our soldiers were sent there the agency was soon discontinued.

The narration of the multifarious duties, of these agencies, will be found in the frequent reports which accompany this report. I shall refer only to those matters of more prominent importance.

RECORD FOR INFORMATION.

At every agency, books are opened in which are recorded the names of all Indiana soldiers, sick or wounded, in general or field hospitals, in the vicinity of the agency, giving the character of the disease or wound, and condition of the patient from time to time, until the soldier returns to duty, is furloughed, discharged or dies. Copies of this record are regularly sent to the Central Agency here, and afford a speedy means of satisfactorily answering the numerous inquiries regarding relatives in the army. After a battle, the Agent in whose district it occurs, takes immediate steps to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded of Indiana regiments. These lists are recorded at his own office, and transmitted for record here. These records have become a source of great interest to thousands of friends, who are looking with anxious hearts to find some clue to long lost sons, brothers, husbands and fathers.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

In addition to the large amount of correspondence between the central and the other agencies, each agency has a great number of letters of inquiry to answer daily. The records of the office are frequently sufficient, after diligent search, to supply the desired information; but often the agent must needs go to other offices, hospitals, or encampments, for the knowledge wanted; and whether it be from soldiers' friends at home, from men in the ranks or officers, the business of the State Agent is to search every source of

information to the end that correspondents may obtain a full and correct answer. This method of obtaining information saves the people of the State much time and expense, and all the perplexities and dangers of long journeys towards the front.

CALLS OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Particular attention has been given at all times to calls of private soldiers. Men in hospitals, camps, or returning to or from their regiments, make frequent calls upon the State Agents for information, for little comforts unknown to army regulations, or for special transportation; and these are freely given in all worthy cases. Convalescent soldiers gather in to the agency daily, to learn the news, or read home papers, and are always welcome.

AID TO SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Hospitals are visited frequently, and the necessities of our men supplied, changes noted, and mismanagement reported. Reading matter is often furnished, newspapers, tracts, hymn-books, and books which have been donated. After a battle, if the agent is located near the scene of the engagement he goes at once to render all possible aid. Our agent at Washington City writes as follows in relation to the work:

"After the battle of Chancellorsville, many packages of sanitary stores were taken to the front, and distributed among our wounded. The assortment consisted of dressings, shirts, drawers, socks, towels, fruit, corn meal, crackers and wine. Packages of brandy, jellies and crackers, furnished by a friend in Philadelphia, were added to the assortment. These stores were taken to division hospitals, where our men were found, and distributed to them."

And again he says:

"On the 5th of July, accompanied by five assistants, a start was made for the battle field of Gettysburg, which was reached on the morning of the 6th, having traveled twenty-nine miles by wagon after leaving the railroad. In these wagons, with stores and two of our company in each, we separated for different hospitals. Over the whole line of the road the slightly wounded were passing, making their way to the nearest railroad depot, twenty-nine miles distant.

"Wounds were dressed and dressing furnished during the whole day. The suffering on the battle field beggars description, and was greatly increased on account of the lack of supplies.

"We were the first to reach the field, with stores, and several days in advance of the usual medical supplies. Never were visitors more welcome, relief never more timely. We parceled out a large quantity of dressings, shirts, drawers and socks. Several wagon loads of provisions were gathered from various sources, suitable for the wounded, and were distributed among the needy. Two weeks were spent in these hospitals."

TRANSPORTATION.

Our agents daily find soldiers who for months have been wasting away with disease, or suffering from wounds, and who have received no pay, but are furloughed or discharged and without the means of getting home. Such men are supplied with our Indiana military pass. The gratitude of their hearts, for this favor, knows no bounds.

Again, a wife, mother or sister seeks some dear friend who has been wounded, while fighting for the old flag, but is destitute of the means of reaching the desired hospital or camp, where they may minister to the sufferer. In such cases we extend the aid of a State military ticket. These passes are given to surgeons and nurses, hastening to the battle fields or hospitals, also, to Sanitary Agents and occasionally to refugees. They are issued with great caution, and only to those engaged in charitable offices, to our suffering soldiers, and a few such destitute persons as military necessities has driven northward.

The exact number of these passes issued, up to this time, is as follows: Soldiers, 3,053; to soldiers' wives, 509; to Sanitary Agents, 339; to nurses, 222; to special surgeons, 106; to Military Agents, 154; to refugees, 109. Total number, 4,542.

The average cost of these passes to the State will not exceed two dollars.

It is believed that the Federal Government will finally re-imburse the State for its outlay, in all these cases, but this question does not now enter into the consideration of the subject, for the necessities of the hour demand the outlays.

ATTORNEYS FOR SOLDIERS.

There has sprung up, all over the country, in every city and town, a host of "soldiers' claim agencies," some of them, no doubt, honestly managed, but many of them organized for the purpose of "fleecing" the soldier or his heirs, by exorbitant charges, by pur-

chase of claims at enormous discount, or by stealing the entire claim. Your instructions to Military Agents to attend to collections, and other business of this character, for soldiers, free of charge, is one of the greatest blessings you could have conferred upon the soldiers and their heirs. One agent cites a number of cases to show how the soldiers are swindled. I quote as follows: A soldier writes, "Before I left Washington I employed a lawyer to collect my pay, and paid him five dollars. It has now been six months, and others, who applied at the same time, have long since got their pay. I wrote to the lawyer several times, but have got no answer."

Upon examination this case was found to be a clear swindle. Another writes: "I employed some men at the capitol to get my bounty, and was to pay them twenty-five dollars." This, of course, was an outrageous charge, even if the work should otherwise be done honestly. In another case, in which the claimant seemed to have some fears that all was not right, it was found, on examination, that a certificate for pay had been issued some six months before, but certificate and attorney were both gone. These and many similar cases of fraud and extortion, show that a great necessity exists for the protection you have, in this matter, thrown around the widow and orphan of deceased soldiers, as well as the uninformed soldier himself. This work has greatly increased the labor in the offices of all the agencies, and will increase it yet more when the public are more generally informed that the Military Agents give attention to this business as well as every thing else that can benefit the soldier or his friends, free of charge.

TRANSMISSION OF SOLDIERS' MONEY.

Thousands of dollars are saved and securely transmitted by the soldiers in the field through this channel, to their friends at home.

The agent at Evansville writes that over one hundred thousand dollars have been paid over by him to the families of soldiers which has been sent home through the Military Agencies.

TRANSFER OF SANITARY GOODS.

In the transfer of sanitary goods, from one point to another in the south, Military Agents perform an important service, in promptly and efficiently dispatching goods.

REMOVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

The Military Agent is considered the soldier's guardian, he is always ready to perform any service which may benefit the soldier. He assists in conveying the sick and wounded from one depot to another or to and from the hotel and steamboat, or from one hospital to another where his companions may be.

The agent at Louisville writes that the ambulance sent him by Governor Morton aids admirably in this labor of love. He also says that, as his office has been located for so long a time at one place its location is well known, and scarcely a night passes but that he is called up to render assistance to soldiers or citizens passing through that city.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD SENT HOME.

Memorials of the dead are hunted up, preserved and sent to friends at home. These are obtained in various ways, from the hand of the dying man or from his person at burial; from the company officers or from Government sales, if not previously secured.

Hundreds of knapsacks have been returned to this office through the Military Agencies and delivered to anxious friends. Many are the applications we have had to obtain, if possible, some keep-sake of the patriot dead, and in many instances we have been successful, much to our own satisfaction and the unspeakable joy of the recipient.

Application has been made to the War Department for a general order returning to the State Agents the effects of deceased soldiers, instead of selling them at public sale, and we have strong hopes that such a humane request will eventually be granted, and then much of the difficulty now in the way of obtaining these sacred relics will be obviated.

RECORD OF GRAVES.

Records are preserved at each agency, not only of the names and regiments of Indiana soldiers who have died at the hospital in the vicinity, but also of the place of burial and the number of the grave, so that at any time friends may obtain the bodies of their loved and lost ones. In the work of shipping bodies home the agent performs a kind office for mourning and disconsolate friends.

WRITING LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

The neglect of furnishing descriptive rolls to the hospital patients by their officers, has produced much labor for all our agents in correspondence. The agent at Evansville writes, that in November, "twenty-seven descriptive rolls were written for, and twelve applications made for back pay and bounty."

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF OTHER STATES ASSISTED.

The benefits of these agencies are not confined exclusively to our own State, as cases will arise where humanity demands that soldiers of other States shall be assisted. Our Agent at Memphis writes, that he has assisted numbers of men from other States. He says, "whenever a poor, sick soldier comes to me and asks a pittance to aid him in reaching his home and rejoining the friends he loves, where northern air and northern scenery may restore to health and vigor his wasted frame, if it is in my power to assist, I cannot deny." The Agents at Louisville and Nashville write, that it is an every day occurrence for them to render aid in the way of information and otherwise to the soldiers and citizens of other States.

AID TO FEMALE NURSES.

Aid rendered to female nurses sent from home to the hospitals is of vast importance. These self-sacrificing women are met at the depot or steamboat landing, and directed to their several fields of usefulness, and are encouraged and sustained in their ministrations of mercy. The Memphis Agent writes: "As auxiliaries in the discharge of the duties of this office, they have rendered me invaluable assistance, but to the sick and wounded soldiers in the wards, their services have been invaluable. Their delicate skill in the preparation of diets, their watchful attention to the slightest want, their words of sympathy and encouragement have made the hospital a home; and in hundreds of instances have quite lured the sufferer back from death into life."

GRATITUDE OF THE SOLDIERS.

The experience of all the Agents is the same on this point. There is a heartfelt thankfulness on the part of the soldier who is aided by our efforts. He glories in boasting that he is from Indiana. He expresses the most emphatic praise of her noble Governor. The

effect of the kind care exercised in behalf of our soldiers, is noticed in the field as well as in the hospital, and a State pride as well as a national patriotism swells the soldiers heart and inspires the noblest courage and endurance.

CLOSING REMARK.

The benefits resulting from the establishment of these agencies cannot be computed in dollars and cents. An amount of suffering impossible to approximate has been prevented and the lives of thousands of our brave men have been saved.

The officers of the army are inclined to give paramount importance to "Army Regulations," and what is not found *there* is of little consequence in their estimation. It has been with no little difficulty that the several great charities of the war have been established.

But the Sanitary, the Freedman's and the Christian Commissions have become necessary institutions, and in their respective fields, are of incalculable value. The Military Agencies perform a distinctive work as philanthropic as any one of the organizations named, and while the charity of a generous public sustains the others, the burdens of this fall equally upon all, and our noble State is crowned with the wreath of glory this system has woven.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HANNAMAN,
Indiana Military Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

CHICAMAUGA.

REPORT OF DR. G. W. CLIPPINGER, SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Gov. O. P. MORTON :

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report :

In obedience with instructions, I left Indianapolis, Ind., on the evening of the 21st Sept., 1863, for Chattanooga, Tenn., having in company and charge twelve other special surgeons. We arrived at Bridgeport Alabama, on the 23d inst. Here Acting Medical Director Surgeon Salter had detailed Drs. Davis, Sparks and Ward, of my company, to assist in dressing and forwarding to Nashville the wounded arriving from the front. On the 24th inst., we started for Chattanooga from Bridgeport, arriving there on the night of the 24th inst. As soon as arrived, Dr. Myers, of the 72d Reg't Ind. Vols., and Dr. Mendenhall, also of my party, were assigned the care of some fifty sick cavalymen. On the morning of the 27th inst., I had the honor to report in person to Major General Rosecrans, who referred me to his Medical Director, Dr. Perrin. This gentleman assured me, that, in consequence of so large a portion of the wounded having been sent to Nashville, our services would not be immediately necessary; but expressed a wish that we should remain until we learned if a flag of truce would be entertained, and under it our wounded obtained. On the 28th the flag was successful, and some two hundred ambulances having been sent early on the morning of the 29th inst., I left at the field hospital, Chattanooga, Drs. Fahnestock, Hamilton, Cox, Myers and Ong, they having reported themselves ready for duty if their services were required when the wounded arrived from within the enemy's lines. Having on the 28th

and 29th visited, as my time admitted, the various division hospitals composing the general field hospital of Chattanooga, and having obtained from Gen. Rosecrans and Dr. Perrin a promise to send home as rapidly as the necessary papers could be made out, our wounded, that could be sent without injury to them and the service, I left the front on my return home, arriving at Indianapolis on the 3d of October, 1863.

It is due the Medical officers of the Army of the Cumberland to state that they exhibited great energy and dispatch in caring for the wounded in their hands, and, as far as practicable, caring for those left within the enemy's lines, a large number of surgeons remaining voluntarily as prisoners to attend upon the wounded left on the battle field, retaining for the use of these a reasonable supply of the necessary stores.

Of the 2,865 wounded sent to Bridgeport, a distance of fifty or more miles, but one died on the trip. Here they were dressed and supplied food, and then proceeded by rail to Nashville.

The following division hospitals of the general field hospital, opposite Chattanooga, were severally visited and inspected:

Wood's division,	Surgeon W. W. Blair in charge—	Patients.....	160
“	“	“	“
“	“	“	“
Palmer's	“	Sherman	“
3d	“	Tailor	“
		 60
		 153
		 150

Besides the above, a number of other hospitals, containing fewer patients, were visited, in all of which, I am happy to state, the wounded were doing unusually well, and the surgeons in charge were unwearied in constant attention to their several charges. The Sanitary agents, Messrs. Ham, at Louisville, Ky., and Scott, at Nashville, Tenn., were prompt in rendering what assistance they could in hurrying us to the front, and also in forwarding the stores intrusted them. My party was the first, by several days, to reach Chattanooga, and the energy of Capt. Scott secured for his stores precedence in obtaining transportation.

The gentlemen composing my party were all that could be desired in special surgeons.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. W. CLIPPINGER.

WASHINGTON AGENCY.

REPORT OF REV. J. W. MONTFORT, AGENT, OCT. 1, 1863.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct, 1, 1863.

*To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

SIR:—Monthly reports have been sent from this office to the Department at Indianapolis, excepting for the month of August. I embrace the first opportunity offered to furnish a full return of the workings of this agency to this date.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

There have been admitted to hospital, in this city, since the agency has come under its present charge, 690 sick and wounded soldiers of our State.

Of these there have died.....	26
“ “ “ “ been discharged.....	45
“ “ “ “ left hospital on furlough.....	54
“ “ “ “ returned to duty.....	123
“ “ “ “ detailed in hospital.....	14
“ “ “ “ deserted	6
“ “ “ “ transferred to other hospitals.....	325
Yet under treatment.....	97
	<hr/> 690

A record is kept of those admitted, for the benefit of friends visiting here. The hospitals are visited the second and third weeks of each month, with reference to supplying the necessities of our men, and noting the changes as they occur among them. This work devolves upon Mr. Henry P. Lantz, clerk in this office, whose labors are worthy of being mentioned with approval. The hospitals of this city, as to appointments and management, are all that could be desired. No cause of complaint has at any time been found. The convalescents are our daily visitors, who gather in to learn the news of the army or peruse the home papers.

OTHER HOSPITALS.

Beside the register of sick and wounded in hospitals, here, it has been found necessary to procure and keep on file lists of Indiana soldiers, in eastern hospitals. From these files we draw the following summary :

Fort Schuyler, N. Y., General Hospital.....	17
St. Josephs, " " "	5
Ladies' Home, New York.....	3
Newark, New Jersey, General Hospital.....	9
Mower, near Phil., " "	33
Cuyler, " " "	9
Nice Town, " " "	13
Summit House, " " "	11
Broad street, " " "	6
Filburt " " "	4
Satterlee " " "	78
York, Pa., " "	45
Gettysburg, " " "	46
Alexandria, Va., " "	26
Fairfax, " " "	9
Annapolis, Md., " "	63
St. John's, " " "	9
Camp Lattaman, Gettysburg, Pa., General Hospital.....	37
McKim, Baltimore, Md., " "	7
Jarvis, " " " "	16
West's Building, " " " "	2
Camden street, " " " "	11
Newton University, " " " "	8
Patterson Park, " " " "	12
Total.....	479

These reports are to Sept. 1, 1863. Of these some have returned to duty, some have been furloughed and a few have died. It is not to be expected that all the changes occurring in these hospitals can be known here, as it is only to furnish a starting point for inquiry, that files are kept. Being in correspondence with these hospitals, however, there need be but little delay in tracing any one whose name appears upon the lists in this office.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Frequent complaints having been made by our soldiers, in convalescent camp, near Alexandria, Va., in regard to their treatment, several visits have been made, to inquire after the causes of these complaints. Nothing was brought to light which could have justified the entering of charges or a complaint against the military commandant, but more recently these complaints have increased, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Col. Hoffman, Commissary of parolled prisoners. My acquaintance with this officer justifies the belief that "if there is a wrong it will be righted."

Convalescents and parolled prisoners have more time for complaints than other soldiers. The former feel that the days of convalescence ought to be spent at home, the latter that their parole might be. For these reasons they are restless.

SANITARY.

The supply of sanitary stores has been well kept up. Every order upon the office at Indianapolis has been promptly met. The goods have been serviceable and come in good condition.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

After the battle of Chancellorsville, several packages were taken to the front and distributed among our wounded. The assortment consisted of dressings, shirts, drawers, socks, towels, fruit, corn meal, crackers and wine. Two packages of brandy, Jellies and crackers, furnished me by a friend in Philadelphia, were added to the assortment. These stores were taken to division hospitals, where our men were found, and distributed to them. In only one division hospital was there a surgeon from our State, in which case the stores were put into his charge and receipt taken. The supply of dressings, at one time, shortly after the battle of Chancellorsville, being very small, a lot was furnished one of the hospitals here, by request.

GETTYSBURG.

On the 5th of July, accompanied by five assistants, a start was made for the battle field of Gettysburg, which was reached on the morning of the 6th, having traveled by wagon 29 miles, after leaving the railroad.

In these wagons, with two of our company and stores in each, we separated with instructions as to the corps hospitals they were respectively to visit.

I. M. A. R.—2

ively to visit. Over the whole line of the road the slightly wounded were passing, making their way to the nearest railroad depot, 29 miles distant. Wounds were dressed and dressings furnished during the whole day. The suffering, upon the battle field, beggars description, and was greatly increased on account of the lack of supplies.

We were the first to reach the field with sanitary stores, and several days in advance of the usual medical supply. Never were visitors more welcome, relief never more timely. Dressings were parcelled out to hundreds, and there can be no doubt that lives were saved by this timely visitation. Besides a large quantity of dressings about one hundred, each, of shirts and drawers, were supplied, and fifty pairs of socks. Several wagon loads of provisions were gathered from various sources, consisting of light bread, soda crackers, beef, mutton, chickens, butter, eggs, potatoes, &c., and were carried to the hospitals in which our wounded were. Two weeks were spent in these hospitals. Could the "God bless you," of the wounded and dying, whose necessities were met in the distribution of our supplies, be echoed throughout the length and breadth of our State, there would follow such an ingathering of contributions as would require an order (novel in these days,) from our sanitary chief: "Let neither man nor woman make any more work for the offering of the Sanctuary. So the people were restrained from giving."

For a more detailed account of this visit, reference may be had to the report furnished your excellency about the 1st of August.

DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE OFFICE.

Distributions have been made as follows :

Shirts	225
Drawers, pairs	142
Socks, pairs	161
Towels	72
Handkerchiefs	56
Wine, bottles.....	40
Fruits, cans	40

Besides these, there have been distributed dried apples, fans and slippers, &c.

A record is kept of the articles given out, with the name of the soldier, his regiment and hospital. In the semi-monthly visits to the hospitals, the wants of our soldiers are inquired after. If anything is needed by them, the articles are furnished and marked on our

books as distributed by the person carrying them. The name of the hospital, number of ward, and number of bed are furnished to the distributor before starting. So far as is known, there has been no misdirection of goods. The work in the hospitals is well systematized.

INFORMATION.

This office has become a military intelligence office for the State. Located at the seat of Government, and recognized in the different departments, by order of the Secretary of War, every facility is furnished for the furtherance of any interest of persons at home.

Letters are frequently received from the homes of soldiers, asking information in regard to them, which cannot be had in the regiments. Transferred from one hospital to another, they are lost sight of in the regiments; or, wounded in battle, have fallen into a corps hospital, remote from their own. In several cases the missing have been found.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

For a while a register was kept of our parolled prisoners, but the amount of labor connected with this particular work was so great, and the office of the Commissary of Parolled Prisoners being at hand, and accessible, where information could be obtained at any time, it was deemed unnecessary to continue keeping a record. Money and packages of clothing are frequently received from their hands for prisoners of war in Richmond. No difficulty has been experienced as yet in sending small packages, properly directed and pre-paid, to our men in Richmond, Va., through Gen. Meredith, Government Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners.

MENTOES.

Another duty devolving upon the office is, hunting up mementoes of the dead. The effects of deceased soldiers are sold and the proceeds entered to their credit, to be paid to their heirs upon final settlement of their accounts. But mementoes such as pictures, rings, and other keepsakes are sent to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, to be reclaimed by friends. The following extract from a letter, is a sample of others upon this subject frequently received at this office.

"DEAR SIR: My son, C. E. K., was a member of Co. K., — Ind. Vols., and died at Vicksburg, on the 30th of July, 1862. He had in his possession a silver detached lever watch, hunting case. I sent to Vicksburg for it, and learned that I would have to send to Washington. You will confer a great favor by preventing its being sold. I want a memento from him, and will bear any expense in procuring it."

We are often able to trace these little keepsakes of the heart, and return them to relatives.

OUR DEAD.

Reports have been furnished, giving the number and names of our soldiers who have died in this city, their burial place, with the number of the grave. This information may prove of some interest and value in after years.

CLAIMS.

The policy which it was your pleasure to inaugurate in regard to the collection of claims growing out of the war—without expense to claimants, is one which seems to have commended itself to all. It has been gratifying to learn, from the frequent notices of this policy as found in almost all our public prints, that it is received with favor.

That your Excellency should have instituted this measure is highly gratifying to your friends. The agent of Ohio has issued a circular, setting forth the justice of this cause, and is urging its adoption in that State.

I was informed by the Agent of New York that the Adj't. General of that State recommended it, and thought it would be adopted in that State. But whatever may be the approval or disapproval, it is but justice to the widow and orphan, and to them a most acceptable way of expressing sympathy. There might be furnished from letters in this office abundant testimony of the wisdom and necessity for some such arrangement as Indiana has entered upon in this matter.

The following extracts will exhibit somewhat the propriety of this policy:

"Sir: Pardon me if you call this intrusion. I wish to gain information in regard to the affairs of my deceased husband. I was an orphan before marriage, and now I am left friendless. I have no one left to depend upon or to advise me what way to proceed. I

wish to get what is justly due me, and if it is possible to get along without an attorney, I wish to do it—that would be expensive. I wrote to the captain of his company in regard to his affairs, but can not get an answer. My husband received no pay.”

Another writes :

“Sir: Before I left Washington I employed a lawyer to collect my pay, and paid him \$5 00. It has now been six months, and others get their pay. I wrote several times to him and he does not write me.”

The above case was a swindle.

Another writes :

“I employed some men in Columbus, Ohio, to get my bounty and was to pay them \$25 00.”

In another case in which the claimant seemed to have some fears that all was not right, it was found on examination, that a certificate for pay had been issued some six months before, but certificate and attorney were both gone.

These are given as specimen cases—a volume might be filled from our varieties.

There is evidently a necessity that the uninformed should have pointed out to them the method of securing their dues, and that the interests of widows and orphans, so great in the aggregate, should have some safeguard and protection.

This work has greatly increased the labor in this office, as our postage account will show. The postage of the office in March was \$3 35; for August \$20 57. Back pay and bounty has been collected for about three hundred soldiers; commutation of rations, while prisoners of war, for one hundred; company savings to the amount of \$3,000. One hundred and seventeen applications for bounty and pensions for widows and orphans and other heirs have been filed in their respective departments.

PAY FOR HORSES.

The rule in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, in regard to horses lost in battle, bears heavily upon the members of our 3d cavalry, who furnished their own horses. That order is, that the commanders of companies shall keep an account of losses, and enter them upon the muster-out-roll of the soldier. At the time of discharge he receives pay for his horse. When a horse has been killed, the soldier supplied himself with another captured

from the enemy, or drawn from the Quartermaster, in either case taking him at an appraised value. This amount is deducted from his next pay. Some of the brave men of the 3d cavalry have lost as many as four horses each, which they replace from their own earnings, and thus are compelled to become creditors to the government, to the amount of \$400 or \$500. Should the records of companies be lost, all is gone, or should the soldier die, his heirs must await the necessarily slow operations of the department, before indemnity can be obtained. The evidence of loss is as complete at the time, as it can possibly be at any subsequent one, and the necessity and justice of our early settlement of such claims is quite apparent.

I would respectfully ask in behalf of this interest your attention, and that an effort be made to have the order upon this subject so changed, as that compensation in these cases may be had more promptly.

As this Agency is purely benevolent in its design and operation, as well in the collection of claims and furnishing information, as in ministering to the wants of our suffering soldiers, a suggestion is respectfully offered, whether it might not with propriety be adopted as the *protege* of the Indiana State Sanitary Commission.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MONFORT,
Indiana Military Agent.

CAPT. H. B. HILL'S REPORT.

THE TRIP TO MEMPHIS, TENN., OCTOBER 27, 1863.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27, 1863.

Governor O. P. MORTON :

In accordance with your instructions I left here on the 1st. inst., and stopped at Cairo, visited the hospital there, but found but four Indiana soldiers there; they appeared to be well cared for, two of them were nearly ready to return to duty, the other two will not soon, if ever, rejoin their comrades. I then went to Memphis, where I learned that nearly all the Indiana regiments that were at Vicksburg were on their way up the river and I awaited their arrival. I visited the 25th, 83d and 89th regiments that were there then; the men were in good health and were well supplied generally. The 83d

was not well off for Surgeons as the principal had resigned, the first assistant on detailed duty, the second was sick at home, and the regiment had a detail from some other regiment.

I visited, in company with Dr. Jobes, the hospitals of Memphis and found them in fine condition, there is quite a large number of our men there; they seemed to be doing well generally, and said they were cared for. Herewith find a list of all the Indiana soldiers in hospital at Memphis.

The 12th, 97th, 99th and 100th regiments arrived from below and were ordered forward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and on the 11th inst. I started and stayed at Colleeville where I found the 66th regiment, and was there at the battle of that day, all behaved well, and the enemy withdrew without doing us much harm. I left them, and at Lagrange I found the 83d regiment, and from some cause a good many of the men had been taken sick, since they left Memphis, with chills and fever; a few cases of other diseases. I then went to Corinth and visited the hospital there, the accommodation is not good as there is no building suitable for the purpose and tents are used instead; here the 83d, 12th, 97th, 99th and 100th regiments pass me. I then went to Iuka, where I found the 48th and 59th regiments, and they were being paid off. I stayed and received of the men what money they wished to send home; the 97th and 99th came up and were paid, and I received what money they wished to send home. I then returned to Burnville, where the 12th and 100th regiments were paid, and I received of the 100th regiment what they wished to send. I did not receive any from the 12th, as I learned the men had made a contract to get new uniforms in this city instead of through the Q. M. Department. I then started for this city where I arrived at 7 o'clock P. M., yesterday, three days from Iuka, Miss. I have placed all the money, about \$40,000, in the Express office to be forwarded to the proper destination.

Your Agent, Dr. Jobes, at Memphis, I found very efficient, and doing much good. I think if a suitable arrangement can be made with the U. S. Sanitary Commission by our State Sanitary Commission, much expense could be avoided and our effects in that direction be quite as efficient. From what I saw, I am satisfied that great advantage to the sick and wounded is derived by having lady nurses in the hospitals, as well as a large saving of sanitary supplies, and I wish to urge this upon our Sanitary Commission.

I am yours truly,

H. B. HILL;

EVANSVILLE AGENCY.

REPORT OF P. HORN BROOK, AGENT, FOR 1863 AND 1864.

To His Excellency, Gov. O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Believing that it is the duty of every one, entrusted with public business, to make full report of his work, so that all may read and know, I herewith make the following:

On the 7th day of January, 1863, you appointed me to fill the position of Military Agent at this post. How far I have done my duty, I leave to our brave soldiers, who through the vicissitudes of war, have been placed in our hospitals at this post, and their relatives and friends to say.

Your instructions were full, and the labor set forth arduous.

JANUARY, 1863.

I at once went into the work, and with the help of my assistant, Mr. E. Newbury, took and recorded a complete list of Indiana soldiers, in a book provided by you for that purpose; and in one provided by myself, made record of *all* Union troops from other States.

I found in hospitals 1, 2, 3 and 4, 256 Indianians, representing 56 regiments and batteries, and 239 representing Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and U. S. Regulars, total 504. Wishing to do all the good I could, I addressed you on the propriety of corresponding with the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, proposing to furnish them with monthly, or semi-monthly reports of the condition of troops from their States, asking them to pay the clerical labor only. Not one of these gentlemen responded to my communication. Nevertheless, whatever could be done for the soldiers, without regard to State lines, has been done.

On the 17th of this month, the steamer "Undine," loaded with sick and wounded, was furnished with sanitary stores and medicines.

The battle of Stone River, fought on the last of December, and the 1st of this month, had filled the hospital at Murfreesboro and Nashville with wounded, and amongst them a large number of Indiana's sons; and during the whole of this month, my office was thronged, upon the arrival of the 9:30 P. M. train, with fathers and

brothers, seeking information as to the best mode of travel to those points to which they were going, to minister to the wants of their suffering relatives. To all such I gave advice as to the best route, and letters to Post Commandants along the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, and to your Agent at Nashville, requesting them to render aid if required. On the 26th, Mr. W. Patterson, with several lady nurses, came through on their way to Paducah, Ky., and Mound City, Illinois, taking with them sanitary stores for the sick and wounded in hospital at the above points. I rendered them all the aid I could, sending them on their mission of mercy, and adding to their supply of sanitary stores such articles as were needed. During this month there were 251 Indianians admitted into hospital at this post, representing 56 regiments.

FEBRUARY, 1863.

From the 1st to the 19th of February, the stream of sanitary stores was in constant flow for Nashville and out-posts, in lots of from five to sixty packages, in charge of persons selected by the donors. For all these, transportation had to be furnished, and I will here remark that the thanks of this State are due to Capt. F. H. Ehrman, A. Q. M. at this post, for the kindness, promptness, and courtesy with which he aided me in forwarding supplies and agents. During this month, the Ohio Sanitary steamers, "Ohio No. 3," and "Groesbeck," were furnished with sanitary stores and medicines, needed on their upward trip. On the 23d, Mr. Geo. Merritt, of Indianapolis, with twenty-five lady nurses, and twenty surgeons, and Capt. A. Atkinson, in charge of sanitary stores, left here on the steamer "Capitola." From the agency, Mr. Merritt was furnished with stationery, and supplied with sanitary stores needed, by contribution of our citizens. His able report made to you, gave a good account of his stewardship.

Friends of deceased soldiers, and soldiers who had been discharged, were by blood-suckers, in this vicinity, robbed, (I cannot call it anything else,) in the exorbitant charges made for collecting back pay and bounty, all of which I represented to you, and asked your aid to prevent it if possible.

By your advice and commission, as a Notary Public, Mr. E. Newberry, my assistant, entered upon this duty, and I am pleased to say, collected claims at fair and honest rates.

During this month sixty-five Indianians were admitted into hospital at this post, representing twenty-five regiments.

MARCH, 1863.

March was to me a very busy month. On the 7th one hundred and six barrels of vegetables were sent to this point by Wm. Hannaman, the efficient President of the State Sanitary Commission, to be shipped to Nashville, and on the 17th thirteen packages for Memphis; all of which were transported on Government steamers free of charge. During this month thirty Indianians, representing twelve regiments and batteries, were admitted into general hospitals at this post. Descriptive rolls were obtained, and aid rendered in procuring discharges; letters given to citizens of this and other States, visiting their relatives in hospitals at Memphis and other points.

APRIL, 1863.

On April 4th, 106 barrels and boxes of sanitary stores were received at this post for Memphis; on the 6th, 11 boxes for the 60th Reg't Ind. Vols.; on the 8th, 109 packages sanitary goods for Memphis; on the 8th two car loads for Vicksburg; on the 13th 125 packages; on the 14th, 100 packages; on the 16th, 120; and on the 22d, 23 packages for the same destination.

On the 24th, the steamer "Lady Franklin," in charge of Col. C. J. Woods, and Capt. A. Atkinson, in charge of sanitary stores and eleven lady nurses, left this post for Memphis. On the 29th, another lot of sanitary stores, sent by donors, were forwarded to same point.

During this month, 15 Indianians, representing four regiments, were admitted into hospitals at this post. Furloughs, transfers and discharges were procured, and the usual number of letters in answer to inquiries of friends as to the condition of sick and wounded ones: effects of deceased soldiers sent home, making no distinction as to States; and here let me thank the Evansville and Wabash Telegraph Company for their promptness in sending all sanitary telegrams free of charge.

MAY, 1863.

On May 11th, 111 packages, on the 18th, one car load, and on the 22d, 44 packages were received from Indianapolis, and were shipped on the last date to Nashville, on the propellor "Gov. O. P. Morton." On the 26th, the steamer "Courier" was chartered to go to Vicksburg, in charge of State Quartermaster General A. Stone. A large quantity of sanitary stores were shipped, one item of which was six

tons of lake ice. The lamented Dr. Bullard was in charge of the medical department, accompanied by several lady nurses and surgeons. On the 29th, the steamer "Atlantic" was chartered; a large lot of sanitary stores gathered at this point, and six and one-half tons of lake ice were shipped, the boat and stores being in charge of Capt. W. C. French, of this city, and the medical department under charge of Dr. G. Grant, Medical Director at this post. Of the relief afforded, and wounded brought to hospitals in this city, you have been apprised by the reports of these gentlemen. From this date until the return of the steamers, the citizens of our noble State poured in their contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded. During this month there were 13 Indianians, representing seven regiments, admitted to hospital at this post.

JUNE, 1863.

On June 4th, I was advised that another steamer would be sent from this post; on the 17th, I received one car load sanitary stores; on the 22d, one, and on the 29th, one. On the latter date the steamer "City Belle," in charge of Gen. A. Stone, was started with the stores, including six tons of ice. Surgeons and nurses in the usual number, accompanied the expedition. In the early part of this month, 265 Indianians, representing 41 regiments, were received in hospital at this post.

JULY, 1863.

In July there was much done; 50 Indianians, wounded, representing sixteen regiments, were received in hospital here. Almost every man received in June and this month, were without descriptive rolls, and all were anxious to procure them in time for the Paymaster. Through the agency of the Adjutant Generals of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, I procured rolls for troops from those States.

AUGUST, 1863.

From the 1st to the 16th of August, preparations were made to send another sanitary boat to Vicksburg. Three car loads of sanitary stores were received from Indianapolis, and a quantity collected and purchased here, which, with eight and one-quarter tons of lake ice, were shipped on the steamer "Sunny Side," and on Sunday, the 16th, she left this post in charge of Mr. Putman, with Dr. Wishard in charge of medical department. As you are aware, the boat could

not return to this post, on account of the lowness of the river, and the sick and wounded were debarked at Cairo, and forwarded to Indianapolis by railroad; after which several were transferred to hospital at this post. During this month, 25 Indianians were received in hospital, representing ten regiments.

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

During the month of September many sanitary stores were forwarded to commands adjacent to this post, and the usual quantity of letters of inquiry received and answered. Efforts were made, as you are aware, to have our sick and wounded brought here from Louisville, Ky. I know that army officers, and some of our volunteer surgeons, say that the removal of sick and wounded near to their homes is an injury rather than a good, and that men, wounded or sick, are better off, away from home, than near to it. My experience is that these gentlemen are far from practicing what they preach, and there are none of the human family more ready to receive the kind offices of a mother, wife or sister than they. Their practice teaches me that the kindly hands of women do much to alleviate suffering.

OCTOBER, 1863.

On October 9th, 123 Indianians, representing 43 regiments and batteries, were received in hospital at this post, mostly from Louisville, Ky., and hardly any with descriptive rolls. The change of locality was evidently grateful to the men, and the observer could plainly see "*nearer home*" written in their faces.

DEATHS.

On the 1st of this month I gathered statistics of the number of men admitted to hospital, and the number of deaths, at this post, for the ten months preceding, and the result was truly gratifying, *only one out of seventy*. This certainly speaks well for our medical corps.

NOVEMBER, 1863.

The Cumberland river having risen, early in November, I felt anxious, as you are aware, to have our wounded and sick transferred from Nashville, Tenn., to this post, and promises have been made to you that this should be done, the order having been issued, but up to this date (Nov. 30th,) not one has been received. During this month four car loads of sanitary stores have been received, here, for our

army on the lower Mississippi, and two hundred dozens of canned fruits were purchased, at this place, for sanitary purposes.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS.

I have kept a partial record of descriptive rolls, obtained for soldiers here, and when I place the number at six hundred I know that I am below the mark. From officers in the field I have received prompt replies, and, in almost every instance, the blank roll forwarded from this agency has been filled and returned. But I do complain of the action, or non-action, of those shoulder strapped M. D.'s who have charge of hospitals. In a majority of cases they have refused to forward the descriptive rolls to me, and thus have subverted the justice of our Government. Little do some of these M. D.'s care how much a poor soldier's family needs the pay of their relative to procure the necessaries of life.

My report may be too lengthy, and you may think that I should only have treated of the matter directly connected with a Military Agency, but I cannot separate the Sanitary Commission from it, having found that it is an essential part, in fact, the two are blended together, and, separated, do not work out that good that they will do when connected.

From the medical corps and military authorities, at this post, I have received nothing but kindness, and all have evinced a willingness to assist me in carrying out your wishes.

P. HORNBROOK,
Military Agent for Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 20, 1863.

DECEMBER, 1863.

Early in this month, (December, 1863,) it was determined to send a sanitary boat to New Orleans, to call at all points where Indiana troops were stationed, and distribute sanitary stores to them. Eight car loads were received at this post, to be forwarded. On the 14th, Mr. Hannaman dispatched as follows: "Can a small boat be chartered?" Being answered in the negative, the steamer "City Bell," was chartered at Cincinnati, and sent on this mission of mercy—leaving this post on the 20th, well freighted with stores; one thousand three hundred and forty-one (1341) packages having

been shipped at this point, in addition to what had been placed on her above, carrying, also, nurses and surgeons.

More than the usual number of descriptive rolls were sent for, sanitary stores were sent to hospitals at Paducah, money was received from soldiers in the field and paid over to their families, bodies of deceased soldiers were sent for from Tennessee, and transportation furnished to wives and mothers of soldiers, who had been to visit their sick and wounded husbands and sons.

JANUARY, 1864.

I stated in the early part of this report, that I had placed myself in correspondence with the Governors of adjacent States, with a hope that this agency might render greater good to their soldiers, and on the 12th of this month, (January, 1864,) I received a communication from Gov. Blair, of Michigan, saying that Michigan had an Agent at Louisville, Ky., and that Evansville was in his district, and wished me to say to Michigan troops, that they could communicate with him, and he would visit them. I mention this fact to show that much misery could have been alleviated, had Gov. Blair constituted your Agent here, to act for his State, and this will apply to other States with equal force. During this month, I purchased two hundred and twenty-seven (227) barrels of dried apples, for the use of our armies in Tennessee and Alabama. On the 28th, I shipped to Nashville fifty (50) barrels of dried apples, and one hundred and forty-six (146) barrels of potatoes.

The number of letters of inquiry from persons who had friends in hospital at this post increase, and their visits decrease in proportion, thus saving great expense to the people.

FEBRUARY, 1864.

During February, two car loads of sanitary stores were received from Indianapolis, and these, with stores received here, were shipped to Nashville, for the use of our soldiers with Sherman. The amount forwarded is as follows: Two hundred and eighteen (218) barrels of fruit and vegetables, thirty-one (31) kegs of kroust and pickles, and one hundred and ninety-nine (199) boxes of fruit, clothing, &c.

It does seem to me strange, that officers, commandants of companies, should suffer the men under their command, when sent to hospital, to leave them without descriptive rolls—the carelessness shown in this matter is without excuse; the men suffer in mind, and their

families want, or are thrown on the charity of friends. In the early part of this war, I abhorred *red tape* and constant reference to the regulations, but I am convinced that if our officers would observe both more closely, great suffering would be averted.

MARCH, 1864.

In the first part of this month, (March,) you convened a State Sanitary Convention at Indianapolis, and I am glad to know I was there. There were not many sanitary goods forwarded from this point during this month, but more than the usual number of calls for descriptive rolls.

Toward the latter part of this month considerable sums of money were received from the front, and paid over to the families of soldiers who sent it. This agency had been supplied with the various blank forms, for collecting back pay and bounty due deceased soldiers, also blanks for application for pensions, and without fee, these claims were made out and forwarded to your Agent in Washington City for collection; here then was another saving of expense to the relatives of dead heroes.

APRIL, 1864.

Navigation being good, the Cumberland River was again made the channel of transit for sanitary goods. Ninety-eight (98) packages were received from Indianapolis and forwarded to Nashville during this month, (April.)

Our hospitals were pretty well filled, and on every arrival of patients, the request was, "will you obtain my descriptive list?" Soldiers discharged at this post, and living in the border counties, had their back pay collected through this agency. This was brought about by a conference with the Paymasters at Indianapolis, in which Mr. Hannaman bore a conspicuous part. By this arrangement the soldier was saved the out lay of transportation and other consequent expenses.

MAY, 1864.

On the 11th of this month (May), one hundred and ten (110) packages of sanitary stores were shipped to this post from Indianapolis, to be sent to Nashville, Tenn., which was done on the 17th; and on the 26th, one hundred and six (106) packages were received from the same point, and forwarded on the 29th to Nashville.

The battle of Resaca, in which Indiana troops bore so conspicuous a part, brought numbers of persons to our agency, some to inquire for their friends, others to go to the front to look after their wounded ones, and then many who wished to make the same journey, to bring home the remains of their loved ones.

This was a month of labor, but it was done cheerfully.

JUNE, 1864.

Transfers from this to other hospitals having been made, we were prepared to receive our sick and wounded from Georgia, and your agents at other points were advised of our condition, asking that the wounded be sent here. Mr. Hannaman urged the proper officers to do so, and at length we received one hundred and fifty (150).

On the 11th of this month (June) eighty-five (85) packages of sanitary stores were forwarded to this point from Indianapolis, and on the 26th, they were shipped hence to Nashville. On the 15th, five (5) of our dead, late members of the 80th Regiment, were received through your agencies. On the 28th, one hundred and thirty-one (131) packages of sanitary stores were received from Indianapolis, and forwarded to Nashville. Thus ended the month of June.

JULY, 1864.

The hospitals at this post have been, for a year past, supplied with sanitary stores by the people of this region, and the gathering them in has been no small part of our labor.

Applications for back pay and bounty, also, for pensions, increase until those who have been sucking the life-blood of our widows and orphans complain of our, to them, wrong. The claim agent's vocation is gone here, or it is of such small amount that they do not make their bread with the blood of those who have protected them and theirs. The usual call for descriptive rolls is still made, and the agent has to write to remind those of a duty which they ought not to neglect.

AUGUST, 1864.

The 12th of this month (August), I received the corpse of Colonel Hodge, 65th Indiana—a brave soldier gone to his long home. The military agent may think his work done, but my experience teaches me, that there is always some poor fellow who needs advice or assistance.

The sanitary goods were received for shipment this month, but there was much done which would be difficult to enumerate in a report like this.

The sameness of month after month, would not interest the readers; but that work was done, I have only to refer to our soldiers in hospital to prove the fact.

I could introduce statistics which would please some; but the work was done, and you, Governor, have the credit for your forethought in the establishing of agencies for the aid of the soldier.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Early in this month (September) the soldiers in hospital began to express anxiety as to the probability of being furloughed home, so that they might enjoy the right of franchise. Steps were taken by the proper authorities to have this done, and on the 22d, orders were received by the Medical Director to furlough for fifteen (15) days.

Applications for back pay and bounty, also for pensions, were frequent, and for this and a thousand other matters which the soldier and his friends feel interested in, your agent was called upon to attend to. No one but a Military Agent knows how often and urgent these calls are, and if any one in the land should pray for peace that one should be the agent.

OCTOBER, 1864.

During the month of October our hospitals were pretty well thinned out, for it will be remembered that, on the 15th, orders were received from the Secretary of War to extend furloughs of furloughed soldiers to November 10th, so that they could vote at the Presidential election.

The latter part of September, or a portion of it, was used for the purpose of urging our people to contribute to the State Sanitary Fair, and how they responded the records of the Fair will show. From the 3rd to the 8th of October was devoted to the Fair, and I doubt not our sick and wounded will feel the goodness of our people.

During this month twenty-two (22) applications for back pay, bounty and pensions were made. Had claim agents done this work, it would have cost the soldiers, or their relatives, at least two hundred and twenty dollars (\$220). Descriptive rolls and transfers were applied for, and, I am glad to state, were obtained more readily than heretofore.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

November was commenced in quietness, but on the return of the soldiers from their homes they soon made their wants manifest. Twenty-seven (27) descriptive rolls were written for and twelve (12) applications made for back pay and bounty.

The army under Gen. Thomas having been paid off, members of regiments, whose homes are in this vicinity, sent their money to your agent to be handed, by him, to their families. Since this agency has been established, more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) have been paid over. On the 28th three hundred and fifty-one (351) patients were brought from Nashville, and this addition fills our hospitals. Of this number fifty-one (51) were Indiana men. Many of the sick and wounded were very low.

For general information I append the subjoined report of the hospital, at this post, for the year ending September 30, 1864, of which, as a Hoosier, I feel proud.

Report of the United States Army General Hospital at Evansville, Ind., for the year ending Sept. 30, 1864.

Remaining, Oct. 1, '63.		Admitted dur- ing the year.		Aggregate.	Returned to duty.	Transferred to other regiments.	Transferred to the V. R. Corps.	Discharged from ser- vice.	Deserted.	Died.	Total number remaining Sept. 30, 1864.
Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.								
149	59	1412	566	2186	924	460	210	146	32	54	360

In writing a report two objects should be kept in view, namely, first, a statement of facts, and, secondly, to render it in such a style as would induce *all* to read, for *all* are interested. The first I have done, and it remains to time and the public to verify the latter.

P. HORNBOOK,
Indiana Military Agent.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 30, 1864.

MEMPHIS AGENCY.

REPORT OF DR. GEO. O. JOBES, AGENT, FOR 1863 AND 1864.

In December, 1862, Dr. R. Bosworth, who had rendered important service as a traveling agent, was authorized to establish an "Indiana Military Agency" at Memphis, Tenn.

He reached that place on the 12th day of the month, secured an office in a convenient part of the city, and immediately entered upon his duties.

At that time there were many sick at Memphis, for whose care and comfort no adequate provision had been made: and, in forwarding the interests and providing for the many wants of those belonging to our State, the Doctor labored with great energy and usefulness, until his health was so impaired that he was compelled to resign.

He was succeeded by Dr. John H. Spurrier; and in the latter part of February, Mr. Geo. H. Merritt and Dr. J. Brower, who were in charge of sanitary stores and a corps of nurses and surgeons for different points on the Mississippi, seeing how arduous Dr. Spurrier's labors were, and that his health, too, was failing, detailed Mr. James H. Turner and Dr. John E. McGaughey to assist him.

On the 2d day of March, 1863, I was ordered to relieve Dr. Spurrier as agent in charge, and to retain him and such other assistance as might be necessary. I arrived here on the 6th, and since then the office has remained in my charge.

Mr. Turner remained with me only until the 14th of March, and Dr. Spurrier until the 31st. Dr. McGaughey continued to assist me until the latter part of the July following, when he, too, was compelled to leave on account of failing health. These gentlemen all rendered me essential service during their stay, and many a soldier will cherish a grateful remembrance of their kindness.

Since Dr. McGaughey left me, no assistance has been required, except a detailed soldier, who was unable for field duty.

By advice and personal solicitation, those who have served in this office have endeavored to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers and their friends who were visiting them. By assistance and encouragement to female nurses, they have done much to provide the sick and wounded with tender and skillful care. By the judicious distribution of sanitary supplies, the comforts of the sick and wounded have been increased. By the disbursement of small sums of money, the

pressing wants of many destitute soldiers have been relieved; and hundreds have been enabled to go to their homes on furlough who could not otherwise have done so, and, in this way, no doubt, numbers of valuable lives have been saved. And, finally, it is believed that this agency, by furnishing information, through correspondence and through reports to the office of the General Agency at Indianapolis, and by transacting business, has saved more, in time and traveling expenses, to the people of our State than all its cost.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. JGBES.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, MEMPHIS, TENN., }
January 1, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the operations of this office for the year just closed.

No one who has not been connected with one of these agencies, can have any very accurate notion of the duties they have to perform. If a soldier is a fit subject for a discharge or furlough, if he is absent from his regiment without a descriptive list, or if there is anything in his circumstances requiring some special favor from the military authorities, he feels, as he certainly should, that in the person of his State Agent he has a friend from whom he may always expect a patient and respectful hearing, and such assistance as it may be in his power to render. These duties, requiring personal attention and solicitation in behalf of the soldier, are often important to him, and require much time and labor.

Besides these duties which are performed directly for the soldier, there are many which belong to his friends and relatives, who, prompted by affection, visit him in the camp or hospital, to provide for his many wants, and to cheer and encourage him by the presence of the loving heart and beaming face of a father, a mother, a sister, or a brother. Passes are to be procured, a hospital is to be pointed out, a friend to be sought and found, or, as is too often the case, sad news is to be broken as softly as may be, and the bereaved

one to be accompanied to the undertakers' and to the grave of the fallen patriot.

Another important function of the agency is that of an intelligence office. Either by personal application or by letter, many inquiries are made, calling for information upon almost every question that could possibly arise in connection with the service; and considerable investigation is frequently necessary, that these inquiries may be correctly answered.

In addition to these there are certain miscellaneous duties required, such as procuring the effects of deceased soldiers and forwarding them to their friends, receiving and forwarding goods shipped in the care of the agent, distributing letters and papers sent to his care, &c., &c.

On my arrival here, on the 6th of March, there were many soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camp, who were fit subjects for discharge. At that time all examination for discharge were made by one board of surgeons, and their time was so occupied that, without the intervention of a friend, it was almost impossible for the most deserving ones to get an examination, as they were crowded out by those whose superior strength and assurance placed them in the front. It was the business of this office to furnish that friend; and during the months of March and April this was the important work to be performed. Much good was done in this respect, but not all that ought to have been done.

During the three succeeding months, the arrival of sick and wounded from below, and the duties incidental to this, occupied a large share of the time and attention of myself and assistant, and since then the furloughing of men has brought up a new class of duties.

On the 1st of April, there were in the several hospitals of this city, three hundred and sixteen enlisted men and seventeen commissioned officers belonging to Indiana regiments; on the 1st of October there were three hundred and two men and twelve officers; and on the 31st day of December, there were only one hundred and fifty-nine men and one officer. This does not include those who are on furlough.

Besides being much less numerous, the cases are much less grave in their character than they were some months ago.

This diminution in numbers cannot be fairly attributed to the improved health of the troops, for all the regiments belonging to our State except three, the 25th, 89th and 93d, are at points so distant from this place, that their sick and wounded cannot be brought here

for treatment. Still the news from all points is, that the army has never been in such perfect health as it is now.

I have kept no account of the number of packages of sanitary stores received and distributed, and if I had done this, there would still be no means of arriving at their cash value. They must have amounted to several thousands of dollars, but to the sick, their value could scarcely be estimated by dollars and cents; and this is especially true of the choice wines and canned fruits, with which you have kept me so liberally supplied.

In the distribution of these and other delicacies for the sick, I have thought it best to place them in the hands of the female nurses, as I could do this with perfect confidence that they would be properly used; and I have the best of evidence that they have uniformly been so used.

Most of the articles of clothing disposed of have also been distributed to them, or directly to the soldiers needing them.

In supplying regimental hospitals, I have thought it my duty to provide first for those of our own State, but in the distribution of stores to the general hospitals, no distinction was made or sought to be made.

The money furnished me by the Sanitary Commission, has been used almost exclusively in assisting destitute furloughed soldiers in going to their homes. If those who donated it, could have seen the pale and melancholy faces of the long suffering soldiers suddenly become radiant with new born hope and gratitude, as I did when they were told that I could furnish them money enough to enable them to go home, they would have felt that they were indeed reaping a great reward.

I have kept no register of persons calling on business, as has been done by some of the agents, and, although such a register would occasionally be of some value, I do not think it would pay for the labor required. I have, however, kept a letter record since the 1st of April, in which either a copy or synopsis of all business letters written since that time, has been kept. These letters are numbered and indexed so as to be convenient for reference. The number now on this record, is four hundred and one, and nearly an equal number has been received and filed.

Up to the 1st of June no account was kept of the Railroad Passes issued from this office, but since that time, I have thought it best to keep a register of them. There are now seventy-eight entered upon

this register, nearly all of which were issued to nurses and special surgeons returning to their homes.

The liberal course inaugurated by Governor Morton, in regard to female nurses, and continued by yourself and the agents under your control, reflects honor upon our State. So far as my knowledge extends, there is no other State and no Sanitary Commission except our own, that provides for their free subsistence and transportation to and from the hospitals; and whose agents are instructed to encourage and sustain them, and by all means in their power to contribute toward making their sacrifices of personal comfort as light as possible. True this has not been done without expense, but if the expense had been much greater, it would still have been a profitable investment. As auxiliaries in the discharge of the duties of this office, they have rendered me valuable assistance, but, to the sick and wounded soldiers in the wards, their services have been above price. Their delicate skill in the preparation of diets, their watchful attention to the slightest want, their words of sympathy and encouragement, have made the hospitals a home; and, in hundreds of instances, have almost lured the poor sufferer back from death unto life.

The Crimean war produced its Florence Nightingale, and good men and women throughout the world have warmed with admiration of her noble deeds. She is worthy of the highest meed of praise. I would not pluck a laurel from her brow, but I rejoice with the pride of an American, that this war has produced its thousands of Florence Nightingales.

As no accounts were kept in a permanent manner in this office until my arrival, I cannot make any statement of its receipts and disbursements prior to the 1st of March.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements since that time:

Disbursements on account of State, including		
salary for services.....	\$3,049	54
Receipts from State.....	2,802	57
	<hr/>	
Deficit		\$246 97
Disbursements on account of San. Com. to sol-		
diers going home on furlough.....	612	00
For miscellaneous purposes.....	67	65
	<hr/>	
Total		679 65
Receipts on account of San. Com.....	602	90

Cash receipts from other sources credited to Sanitary Fund.....	39 00	
Total.....		641 90
Deficit.....		37 75

In conclusion I may be permitted to remark, that, if any vindication of the policy of Governor Morton in establishing these local agencies for the care of our sick and wounded soldiers were necessary, it might be found in the fact that the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have found it necessary to follow his example.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. JOBES.
Indiana Military Agent.

GALLATIN, TENN., AGENCY.

REPORT OF COL. ED. SHAW FROM MAY 9, 1864, IN RELATION TO THE
MEN OF THE 10TH CAVALRY, WOUNDED BY THE DISASTER ON THE L.
& N. R. R.

GALLATIN, TENN., May 9, 1864.

WM. HANNAMAN:

SIR:—I have the honor to state that, in pursuance of your orders, so often issued, to be mindful of the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, I came up here by this morning's train, from Nashville, arriving at 8:30. I proceeded immediately to the hospital where I found Surgeon C. M. Hoagland, with his sleeves rolled up and busily engaged in dressing the wounds of our boys, himself, not leaving it to his assistants, as is too often the case. After watching the process for a few moments, I took a stroll around the wards, speaking to each one of the boys, and am happy to state that they are all doing well and say they are as well cared for as they could be at home. I noticed that several of the Union ladies of the town were busily engaged making buckets of lemonade for them to drink.

The building occupied as the hospital was formerly a seminary, large and commodious, beautifully situated in the midst of a grove of trees, a large garden in the rear of the building, in which the Surgeon has onions, potatoes, peas and cabbage, all growing finely, groups of convalescent men setting around on the grass, reading the latest news from the army of the Potomac. Some thirty-three of our wounded boys have so far recovered as to be able to return to duty, and have joined their regiment, now encamped about two miles from the city of Nashville. I enclose a list of their names. There will not probably be over ten whose service will be lost to the country. After the Surgeon had finished his work for the morning, he took me through the building, and everything appeared to be in perfect order and cleanliness. I spoke, in my former letter, of the aid rendered by Capt. Benj. F. Nicklen, on the day of the collision. After seeing all the boys comfortably taken to the hospital, he sent out of town and, finding a few head of beef cattle, which, like the southern chivalry, in search of their rights, had come inside of our pickets and were gobbled up, and those that have not been slaughtered are nicely enclosed and under guard, awaiting their turn, he then pressed several tons of ice, enough to last the boys for a long time. I was much pleased with Capt. Nicklen's manner of doing business. Surrounded by galvanized rebels, he uses no honeyed words. I noticed that, while I was talking with him, one of this set, galvanized by the amnesty oath, and a traitor, was brought before him for some breach of law. I will not state his words, but they were short, emphatic and to the point. After leaving the hospital I walked over to his battery (13th Ind.,) and was politely shown through the Fort by Lt. Jessee Crull, who has everything in the most perfect order.

I am glad to say that our Indiana Agent at Louisville, ever watchful of our boys, as soon as he heard of the disaster, sent a lot of sanitary supplies, which, together with those sent from Nashville, will last for some time.

I return on this evening's train to Nashville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SHAW,

Colonel and Military Agent.

KEOKUK, IOWA, AGENCY.

REPORTS OF E. K. HART, AGENT, JANUARY 1ST, AND MARCH 17TH, 1864.

KEOKUK, January 1, 1864.

His Excellency, GOV. O. P. MORTON, INDIANA :

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of informing you that there has been but one death in the United States General Hospital at Keokuk. of the Indiana soldiers, since April, 1863. There are still remaining here twenty-five soldiers unfit for duty. There have been returned to duty since the 1st July, 1863, 28 ; deserted, 2, and 3 discharged. The accompanying list gives you the names and dates of those returned to duty, and I also inclose a list of those remaining in hospital, and also a complete list of all the deaths of Indiana soldiers that have died in this hospital since its commencement, with a financial statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. HART,

Military Agent of Indiana at Keokuk, Iowa.

MARCH 15, 1864.

His Excellency, GOV. O. P. MORTON, INDIANA :

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report thirty Indiana soldiers in the United States General Hospital in Keokuk, all able to be about, and mostly on duty. A few have been here over a year in poor health, not able for anything, anxious to be sent home, discharged, or otherwise, but we cannot get it done. Several of our men that were permitted to go home on discharge furloughs, have, by the blessing of Providence and their friends, recovered and re-enlisted, that would have died in hospital. Can no order be made to send sick soldiers to friends?

Most respectfully submitted, by

E. K. HART,

Military Agent, Indiana.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

FRANK E. HOWE, AGENT, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1864.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1864.

His Excellency, Gov. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to send by to-day's express my report of sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Indiana regiments, who have been admitted into Hospitals in and near New York City since the rendition of my last report, October 1st to December 31st, 1863, and the final disposition of such as have been transferred, returned to duty and discharged from service during the same period.

It would not have been delayed so long after the first of the month had we not had an extra amount of labor to perform.

Trusting that the report herewith furnished will prove acceptable to your Excellency, and afford to those of your citizens, more closely related to the names given, a fund of interesting and valuable information, and to the friends of the soldier in your State another evidence of the jealousy with which she guards the interest, and provides for the welfare of her volunteers.

I am, with great respect, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK E. HOWE,

Military Agent for Indiana.

Per W. H. KIMBALL.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AGENCY.

JAMES H. TURNER, AGENT, AUGUST 20TH, 1864.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., }
August 20, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.:

As Military Agent at this post for the past year, and having closed my labors, I herewith forward you a report of my operations:

I was appointed by Governor Morton on the 24th day of Novem-

ber, 1863, and reached Chattanooga on the second day of December.

The incursions of the enemy had so damaged our means of transportation, that but a small supply of stores were at that time in Chattanooga, and so precarious were the chances of speedily filling the Commissary warehouses, it was deemed prudent to issue but half rations to the soldiers. This necessity was cheerfully acquiesced in by the men, but its effects were soon seen in palid faces and overflowing hospitals. The meager supplies, obtained by limited transportation, was soon absorbed by the great demand at the hospitals. It was the most painful part of my wearisome experience as agent, that I was compelled to witness the gradual sinking of men for the want of the nourishing supplies which I knew were awaiting shipment at Nashville, in the greatest abundance. • All through December and January I was able to do but little for the sufferers, but whatever I could do in words of cheer, in assisting at the hospitals, and in the last sad offices to the dead, was done cheerfully and constantly.

Records of sick and deceased soldiers were kept, and frequent reports made to your office for the information of soldiers' friends. Keepsakes, and other property of the dying, deposited with me, found their way to Indianapolis. Letters were written for the sick to friends at home, and in every way possible the wishes of the dying were complied with.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable rooms for an office, but after having occupied several dilapidated shanties, being burnt out once, and turned out once, the Indiana Agency was finally comfortably established in pleasant rooms of a house on Main street, the bachelor occupant of which was turned out by the military authorities to give us place.

But the winter broke at last, and with the early spring came the long needed sanitary supplies. In February they commenced pouring in, and the Army Commisariat was also replenished. Then the soldiers began to live, and feel that they were not forgotten at home. Their faces grew ruddy again, and their huzzas for the old flag made the welkin ring. Matters in the hospitals changed too. The patients cheered up as home comforts and delicacies made their appearance. The praises which were heaped upon the agency, and the good people of Indiana, for their liberal donations, were beyond all description. The men thanked me with tears in their eyes, and "God bless Gov. Morton," every day. While my labors are arduous, I felt all the time that I was amply repaid for my weariness and anxiety, by the hearty thanks that fell from the soldiers' lips. It was indeed a blessed

work, that, through the wisdom of Gov. Morton, and the munificence of the people of Indiana, I was able to perform during the past year for these noble patriot souls, who have forsaken home and its comforts, to stand as a break-water between the impetuous surges of the rebels, who would overthrow our glorious Republic, in chaotic ruin, upon which would arise a despotism, or leave us a dependency upon some European crown.

After the long scarcity of the winter there were but few times, and those of short duration, when we had scanty supplies. The memorable campaign of General Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in which there was fighting every day, made the demand upon this agency very great indeed. Invaluable aid was rendered by Mr. George Merritt and Mr. W. John Wallace, of Indianapolis, who bore themselves like martyrs in their trying positions, and all for the love of country, for they never took one penny for their services. They followed the army closely, and as soon as hospitals were established, they began pouring the sanitary stores into them. Their services were an invaluable aid to this agency. Very much suffering was prevented by their energetic efforts.

The great battles fought southward, from Chattanooga, filled the hospitals with sick and wounded; and every possible thing which this agency could do to relieve the distressed, was done with alacrity. My duties increased, so that the office was besieged from morning until late into the night with applicants for aid or information. Besides increasing my ordinary duties, many new duties were created.

The arrival of citizens, looking after sick, wounded and dead friends, gave me much additional labor. I took wives to the bedside of dying husbands, and wept with mothers and sisters over fallen sons and brothers. I lent money to pay for embalming bodies, and gave passes, furnished by Indiana, to enable the mourners to reach their homes. Many will bless the day they found these little magic tickets. Home and friends were mirrored in their faces, and the name of Gov. Morton, which undersigned them, shone as an angelic visitation.

During the time I spent here I have received from your office seventeen hundred and forty-nine (1,749) packages of sanitary stores. Of these, I distributed from this office to regiments, to hospitals, and to private soldiers, twelve hundred and twelve (1,212) packages. I have forwarded to the agents in Georgia five hundred and thirty-seven (537) packages; these packages consisting chiefly of vegetables, clothing and delicacies.

But my labors here must end for the present. To me it has been a labor of love, and my only regrets were that I could do no more. I have wanted the arms and strength of ten men, that I might do more of this blessed work. I leave the agency with regret that I have been able to do so little while so much remains to be done, but I have the satisfaction to know that my successor, Mr. V. Carter, will enter vigorously upon his work of mercy and labor of love.

I can not close this report without adverting to my co-laborers, whether of the Medical Department, or of the Christian Commission. They have uniformly treated me with the utmost respect, and I have endeavored always to reciprocate the fraternal feeling. It is greatly owing to my instructions from your office, and the general intentions of the Governor, that this feeling has prevailed, and I will not be considered egotistical in appending the following letters as samples of many which were sent me upon leaving Chattanooga, when I give the State credit, rather than myself, for the efforts which have brought them out :

CHATTANOOGA, August 16, 1864.

MR. J. H. TURNER, *Indiana Military Agent*:

DEAR SIR:—As we are about to leave Chattanooga for our home in Indiana, permit us, through this medium, to express to you our most sincere and grateful thanks for the kindness and unceasing care you have always bestowed upon our suffering brothers and soldier friends. Let us assure you that your good work has been fully appreciated by suffering thousands, your presence at the hospital is always hailed with delight, and even your name has become an “household word” with the Indianians. May God bless and reward you for the deep interest, zeal and sympathy you ever exhibit in our worthy cause; and may the sun of peace very soon dawn upon us, and dispel the cloud which has darkened our peaceful horizon for more than three long years. God send an early victory, and an honorable peace to those who are fighting under the banner of “broad stripes and bright stars,” and may we all be a happy people whose “God is the Lord.”

Hoping that prosperity may crown all your efforts, we are,

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

CAPT. RAVENSCROFT & WIFE.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., }
August 19, 1864. }

J. H. TURNER, ESQ.:

Having learned recently that you are about to return to your home in Indiana, I take this opportunity to say that your determination to do so is deeply regretted by all with whom you have become acquainted while attending to your duties here, and by none more than the officers who have charge of this post.

Many an Indiana soldier, when returning from the service, and detained here in hospital or otherwise, will anxiously inquire for you, and remembering your many acts of kindness to the boys, will yet more deeply regret your absence.

I know that, go where you may, you will carry with you the kindest wishes of all in charge here for your future welfare and prosperity.

Respectfully, your friend,

J. S. HARVEY, *A. Q. M. Post.*

HEADQUARTERS 29TH REG'T IND. VET. VOL. INF'Y., }
Chattanooga. Tenn., Aug. 22d, 1864. }

MAJOR J. H. TURNER:

DEAR SIR: Upon my return to Chattanooga, I was informed that you had left for Indianapolis, and there to remain.

I take this method of expressing to you my regret and that of my regiment, for the necessity which has induced you to leave us. It is due to you to say that you have ever been faithful to your trust, in the prompt and efficient manner in which the duties devolving upon you have been discharged, a true friend to the soldier in sickness and distress.

We believe our State to have been better represented at this place, in this respect than any other State in the Union, and I can say to you truly, that I have to hear for the first time any complaints, made by either officer or soldier, in regard to your management of the Military Agency of the State at this point, and for the many kindnesses my regiment has received at your hands, permit me to subscribe myself,

D. M. DUNN.

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, BRANCH OFFICE, }
 Chattanooga, August 19, 1864. }

MAJOR TURNER:

DEAR SIR: I learn with regret that you are to be transferred to another field of labor. Our association has been to me exceedingly pleasant, and our intercourse in an official way has been more than friendly. By your uniform kindness and courtesy, you have placed both myself and the Commission I represent under lasting obligations. I trust that the friendly relations existing between our organizations may continue under your successor, and that you may find a wider and more pleasant field of labor in your new sphere of action.

Yours, sincerely,

H. D. LATHROP,

Ag't U. S. Chris. Com., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Maj. Turner, Ind. Mil. Agent.

In conclusion, I must express my earnest thanks for your willingness to hold up my hands, and render me useful in my agency; and may the blessing of God rest upon you, and upon our Military Agencies.

JAMES H. TURNER.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

REPORT OF ROBERT R. CARSON, AGENT.

OFFICE OF INDIANA STATE MILITARY AGENT, }
 PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 19, 1864. }

SIR:—I can not but feel it right that, with the close of the year, I should lay before you a formal report of my operations, thus far, in the sanitary fields. You have encouraged these operations, you have sustained them; it was your humanity, eager to secure the greatest amount of comfort to the soldier in the field, that recognized his more necessitous claim to relief, when lying amid the dreary scenes of a hospital ward; and it has been your generosity, I am persuaded, rather as a citizen contributing privately to the public good, than as an officer guiding the disbursement of public funds, by private philanthropic judgment, that has enabled my efforts to be realized to an

extent commensurate with the benevolent intentions which prompted them. It is due, therefore, to you, sir, that I should show the modes by which your charities have been distributed, and the ends to which they have been applied, and it is due to myself that I should seem to understand, at least, the scope of the functions thus entrusted to me, and to be in some measure worthy of the responsibilities that they confer.

I now gather up and generalize the partial reports already in your hands. If the statement, by publication, in the Adjutant General's report, or elsewhere, seems likely to show the State what dispositions are made to alleviate her sick and wounded, it is, of course, at your disposal for such purpose, indeed it would gratify me to know that it had been used in this way.

What is now organized into the regular system of effort called State Agency, was, at first, nothing more than private attempts towards mitigating some of the sufferings and inconveniences exhibited and incurred in the routine of hospital practice. It was supposed that these were necessarily incident to the beginning of a great war by a nation wholly unprepared for it, both in civic spirit and in material resource, but that when the former had been moulded, with American facility, to respond to the new order of things, and when the latter had been so developed by American energy, and accommodated by American tact, as to meet promptly and amply the enormous sanitary demands made upon it, we would not be less successful in the hospital than in the field. Certainly, we all expected that the Government, through the medical department, would be able to take every care of its defenders, disabled by the accidents of war, not only employing the best surgical skill (for the motive to this would be merely the barest humanity, or else national life, interest, a desire to use the strength of these men the second time,) but actually setting in motion whatever indirect means would relieve these patriots from anxiety and embarrassment, and give them much the same personal privileges as they enjoyed before patriotism exchanged the amenities of home for the rough chances of the field. A blundering hope, similar to that which we indulged about our all-sweeping military successs in *prospectu*, when the old modes of warfare were to be revolutionized, the world astonished and military history shamed into silence.

But, as in the latter case, we encountered one insuperable difficulty after another, failed to bend the constitution of things according to our impetuous purposes, and were forced to settle down to a military

mill-grinding, very different from the fierce bolting process patented by our hopes, so in the former case it was found that the sanitary task thrown upon us was too vast to admit the general mitigatory features proposed, that only the physical treatment of men in the mass could be recognized by the medical department as the sphere of its duties, individual cases and all the complexional varieties of their wants being left to their own resources, to chance, or to private philanthropy. The war settled down into a fixed problem, to be steadily wrought out, and such was the expression of its determinate action, in this direction.

Seeing how matters were shaping for the future, I abandoned the private and fragmentary efforts of the first few months, and cast about to discover what elements could be supplied by the nation and methodized into some system of action that would give a more prompt certain and thorough issue to my original view. It was evident that appeals to the generosity of our citizens would answer the purpose only partially, such a source of supply must be subject to fluctuations corresponding with the number and kind of demands made upon it, it could not see the results of its contributions, and a single city would soon weary of bearing the collected burdens that ought to fall upon many States, severally. Thus one plan after another was entertained and abandoned, each failing in some important condition of the work, till that was reached, which is now in operation. It is, in brief, a call upon each State authority to empower an agent in all the principal cities used as hospital depots, to discover and relieve distresses of the sick and wounded that lie outside of the general Government path of exertion. The responsibility of the matter is thus thrown upon the parties to whom it fairly belongs, centers are secured from which may radiate authoritative and reliable action, and the results of the work, to an organized and directly interested source, are seen and appreciated.

The plan has fulfilled the highest expectations formed of it. It is, indeed, nothing more than directing into a special channel the composite energies which our peculiar National Constitution develops: the General Government does its share, the separate States do their share; and between the untited action of both the utmost good is probably done that the painful and confused circumstances will admit. It has but one drawback—the insufficient prominence given to it as a philanthropic means. Our nation, liable beyond all others to consider things in grand masses, has too roughly estimated the consequences of war, in making over their total treatment to the hands of the Med-

ical Department; while the Department itself has been constrained, by the necessities of the case, to consider its subjects in aggregate, and to adapt to them regulations of very general nature. It could not be otherwise. For, first, the sanitary treatment of an army of sufferers must involve a discipline no less strict than that which regulates military life in the field: the demand for it is even more urgent; without it a hospital ward would be a scene of utter confusion, and all medical efficiency would be blown to the winds. Yet this discipline—not tending in the hospital to the same end as in the field—is not attended with results so uniformly beneficial. In active operations discipline's aim is the same as that of war itself—to gather the most completely, and wield the most effectively, the collected energies of a mass: it seeks nothing more than general results, and the more complete the subordination of individual immunities, the more complete is the attainment of the desired end. But since the purpose of sanitary effort is exactly opposite that of military effort, it cannot receive its regulative conditions from the latter without having its operations considerably impeded by the foreign though necessary burden.

It attaches, of course, exclusively to the individual; the disposal of aggregates forms no part of its plans; nothing but the welfare of particular cases comes under its ken; and hence it is that it cannot admit but with reluctance and in compliance with a real necessity, those laws that pertain to a general drift of things only.

If I have rightly understood this matter, sir, it is to adjust this contradiction which exists in our hospitals, between the specific end of the medical art and the general means by which only this aim can be realized, that is the office of State Agency. On the side of the Government there is a constant tendency to give plan an undue prominence; men are liable to be subjected to mere routine treatment, and to be regarded only as digesters of medicine when sick, as they are digesters of meat when well. It is the part of the several States to come between the patient and any injustice that he might suffer from this cause; to *individualize him*, to investigate the peculiar circumstances of his case, and attend to them in virtue of their being the circumstances of that case and no other.

This, so far as I am empowered, is my office. It rarely, of course, falls to my lot to do anything in the strictly medical direction, since our patients are tended with a humanity and scientific care that do infinite honor to the profession enlisted in the service; no one who has not been closely cognizant of the necessities of a hospital can

duly estimate the devotion exhibited by our Surgeons in their arduous and exhausting duties.

If, however, there are longings of the very ill or the convalescent for delicacies supplied neither by the regular dietary nor by the Ladies' Societies located in all our hospitals, I gratify them to the extent deemed expedient by the Surgeon in charge of the case.

Permit me, sir, to detail to you those offices which devolve legitimately upon me.

First, there is the work of keeping the State accurately and frequently apprised of the condition and location of her every soldier in hospital in this city. The uses of this plan are obvious. If it served no other purpose, it would at least be the best reparation the State could make to her citizen, and the best remaining bond which the citizen could hold to his State. For those intimate relations constituted by civil law, social influences, and the thousand nameless attachments of a localized home, have all been wholly and violently ruptured through the State's inducement; in her behalf the man has abandoned everything that peace makes dear: surely she is bound to follow out the story of his perils and his pains, as the only compensation she can make for those claims that he had upon her when the ordinary avocations of civil life were undisturbed.

But aside from this, there has been found to result from a State thus maintaining an overlook of her men several advantages of not minor importance. The State is enabled to answer questions made by friends, to correct desertions falsely reported, and check off discharges from the true date as non-recipients of further State bounty money. Therefore I use every exertion to make my lists complete and accurate. Within six hours after the arrival of any sick or wounded man, the hospital to which he is assigned is reported to me by the Medical Director of Transportation. He is then visited, his name, company, regiment, ward and bed registered, and these details are sent to you when the number of names swells to a score. The sufferer, once being noted, constant watch is kept upon him: the hospitals being visited daily every change is noted, and I am able, in this way, to give a full history of each patient during his sojourn here.

To make these hospital rounds thoroughly is a task very exhaustive of time, means and strength; not so much because of the records taken, (although these demand care and unremitting intentness,) as because this personal examination only can develop the peculiarities of cases, and make adaptations conducive to their relief. Moreover, all patients have need of many little things which were to them the

conveniences of home life in the days of health, but which, in the unrelieved tedium of sickness and hospital scenes, press with the claim of actual necessities. Among these I may mention tobacco, postage stamps, stationery, car tickets, etc., etc. The effect of supplying such articles can readily be imagined by any one who sympathizes with the position of the beneficiaries. They are gifts to each sufferer from his native State, a proof that he is still her cared-for citizen, and a recognition of his services in her behalf. It is wonderful to see the new elasticity that is thus given to the spirits, the hopefulness, the determination to bear on uncomplainingly to the end. As I write the moral good done in this way to our cause, and the happiness conferred upon its broken defenders, come vividly before me through memory, and I can but rejoice that your State has not so recklessly converted her citizens into military machines as to forget what privileges of civil life are due to the individual while she is devoting every energy to the alleviation of his physical needs as a soldier. Indeed, here is the higher path of philanthropic effort, and here is the sharpest test of a professed humanity, at least as regards its *breadth of view*.

With this I send my concluding report of names for the year. But, in tracing and verifying the history of cases during this period, the desire of making my labor complete induced me to go beyond the limit indicated. Little by little I was led further and further back, until I found myself in full possession of the materials that are herewith embodied and transmitted. The difficulties have been very numerous in executing the more remote part of my work, because of the bungling and careless way in which hospital records were kept when war and hospitals were novelties to us. But I believe that order is at last brought out of the confusion, and I am now enabled to lay before you this complete history of every Indiana soldier who has entered any one of our city hospitals since the beginning of the war.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's ob't. serv't.,

ROBERT R. CORSON,
Indiana State Military Agent.

TO HON. O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1864.

HON. O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana :

SIR :—I have the honor to report having returned a few days since from a visit to Belle Plain and Fredericksburg, where I went to lend what aid lay in my power to the wounded there.

At Belle Plain I found long trains of ambulances containing wounded from Fredericksburg and the front. Many had been two nights on the journey, and suffered greatly from loss of blood and want of food, while some died. On arrival, they were furnished by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions with tea, coffee and stimulants, and, on being transferred to the steamers, had their wounds dressed, and were otherwise comfortably provided for—a corps of Surgeons and nurses being attached to each boat.

On Friday, the 15th inst., I accompanied a boat-load to Washington, returning next day to Belle Plain, and thence to Fredericksburg. There I found the wounded in nearly every house, and greatly in need of supplies, particularly straw to lie upon. Though everything possible had been done by Government and the Commissions to remedy this deficiency, the bad roads, and the necessity of supplies at the front, delayed those for the wounded until Monday, the 16th inst., when they arrived freely, with Surgeons and nurses. In the meantime the sufferings of the wounded were great, yet I heard no complaints or regrets other than that they had fallen so early.

The hospitals in this city are rapidly filling up with the wounded. Lists of the Indiana men have been sent to William Hanuaman, General Military Agent, as they arrived, and a report now preparing from visits made to the men, and giving previously omitted names, with particulars of all, will be forwarded in a few days.

I shall be happy to be of any possible service to the friends of the Indiana men.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's ob't. serv't.,

ROBERT R. CORSON,
Indiana State Military Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1864.

HON. O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose a report of sick and wounded soldiers from Indiana in hospitals in and around this city, from April 1st to June 30th, inclusive, with their condition, &c. The list has been carefully corrected, and I believe it is as near correct as possible.

Since the 14th of May last we have been receiving large numbers of men daily from Washington, Baltimore and the battle fields—the latter, in many cases, badly wounded. These men I have visited, and their wants supplied. When articles of clothing have been needed, I have generally got them from the Sanitary Commission. Smaller articles, such as postage stamps, stationery, tobacco, car tickets, &c., I have furnished myself. As usual, most of the men have come from the field with four and six months pay due them, and entirely out of funds. To these men, in a strange city, among strangers, these little articles are most grateful, being gifts direct from their own State—an evidence that they are not forgotten.

The lists kept at my headquarters are consulted by the soldiers from the different hospitals who are able to ride about, and from them the whereabouts of their comrades in distant hospitals is obtained. With the car tickets furnished by me they are enabled to reach the most distant points in the city in a short time, and enjoy a pleasant ride.

Letters of inquiry from friends at a distance are frequently received in regard to special cases. These are given immediate attention: and, after visiting the patient in person, are answered, with full particulars of his case.

Since my last report, (in January,) I have visited Belle Plains, Fredericksburg and White House, Virginia, to do what lay in my power to aid the wounded and dying from the late battles. I arrived at Belle Plains on the 11th day of May, and found large numbers of wounded awaiting transportation to Washington. I remained there two days, and then accompanied one of the boats up the river. Returning the next day, I arrived at Belle Plains in the evening, and at daylight the following morning went on to Fredericksburg. Here I found our wounded fresh from the battle field of the Wilderness. Every house seemed to be a hospital. Little or no provisions of any

kind were to be had in the town, as (owing to the bad roads) neither the Government nor the Commissions had been able to get up sufficient supplies. The men suffered terribly at first, being in want of nearly everything, but before I left supplies came in freely.

Soon after my arrival at home, I learned that many of the wounded at the White House were to be shipped North. I went down at once, but got there too late to be of much service, the men having been shipped North the day before my arrival. I returned on the same boat.

Our hospitals are now in good condition, and very little complaint is ever made by the soldiers in them. When they were much crowded, (in May,) some few complaints were made, but the causes which at first were unavoidable have been removed, and now the men seem well satisfied.

I send by same mail my account of expenses for the last six months, adding the account rendered last January. I have endeavored to make a little go as far as possible and do the most good, and, could your Excellency see how grateful the boys are for the little presents and attention I am able to give them, I am sure you would be satisfied that it was money well spent.

With the hope that my feeble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the heroes of your State may seem satisfactory to yourself, as well as to their friends,

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's most ob't. serv't..

ROBERT R. CORSON,
Indiana State Military Agent.

NEW ORLEANS AGENCY.

REPORT OF CHAS. F. KIMBALL AGENT—SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

Official Report of Indiana Military Agent in charge of sick and Wounded on Hospital Steamer "Groesbeck," from New Orleans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30, 1864.

To his Excellency,

Gov. O. P. MORTON :

The following excellent and comprehensive order was issued by General Banks on the 9th instant :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDER No. 243—EXTRACT.

1st. Furloughs for thirty days, commencing and ending at Cairo, Ills., will be granted to all enlisted men now sick in hospital, but able to travel, belonging to regiments raised in the following States, now serving in *this Department*: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Surgeons in charge of hospitals are charged with making out and forwarding the necessary papers.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the *necessary transportation*.

By command of Major-General Banks.

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting A. A. General.

(Official.)

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
A. A. A. General.

The above order will be seen to contemplate sending only those in a measure able to care for themselves. But by personal application, accompanied by assuming the responsibility of proper attention being given *all*, of whatever class or disease, succeeded in making its application general to all soldiers from Indiana then in hospital. Instructions were issued by the Medical Director at my solicitation, that the papers of Indianians should come first in order, and the steamer "Groesbeck" taken for the purpose of transportation, to be in readiness as soon as the papers were perfected.

My official connection with the "Groesbeck" is explained by the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1864. }

SURG. J. T. PAYNE,
Hospital Steamer Groesbeck:

SIR: I am directed by the Commanding General of the Department to introduce to your favorable consideration Mr. Chas. F. Kimball, Military Agent from the State of Indiana, who will accompany the soldiers transported North on the steamer "Groesbeck." The

General desires that you furnish Mr. Kimball with every facility in providing for the sick during the trip, and that you also co-operate with him in the disembarkation of the men at the different points as he may desire.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

WILLIAM GRANT,

A. A. A. General.

FURNISHING THE BOAT.

The authorities supplied the boat with one Surgeon, Dr. Paine, a very good man, and faithful to his trust; also, put on board army rations (no extra diet), bed sacks and moss, stove and utensils. The Government supply of medicinal stores did not amount to much—simply an ordinary field case. Fortunately, I had a good supply left of those furnished the “City Bell,” hospital steamer, in January last.

I obtained from the United States Sanitary Commission 200 blankets, 96 pounds condensed milk, 100 wool shirts and drawers, cotton shirts and drawers, rags and bandages, slippers, towels, fans, girdles, pads, chambers, bed-pans, tin cups, 5 doz. claret wine, rasp. vinegar loaf sugar, dried fruit, 40 pound corn starch, crackers, &c., in liberal quantities; and as much assistance from the efficient, able and gentlemanly agent for the Gulf Department, Dr. Blake, in arranging for the comfort of the men.

The Indiana Military Agency furnished a barrel of rye whisky, and an ample supply of medicines.

Everything being in readiness, at 2 P. M. Thursday, the 15th, commenced moving sick from the University General hospital—at 3 o'clock, moved those from the Marine General Hospital—half-past 5 removed from the St. Louis Hospital. At 5 o'clock, the boat dropped down the river to the Barracks U. S. General Hospital, six miles below the city, and one mile from the celebrated battle ground of Chalmette. At 12 o'clock Thursday night, having taken on board all we could comfortably care for, about 240 in number, got under weigh for God's country.

It may be proper here to state that when the furloughing is complete, the number to come up the river will reach as high as 1500 soldiers, of which number upwards of 500 are Indianians.

The steamer Diana, of large capacity, was being prepared, under

the eye of Dr. Taylor, of the 34th Indiana, for the second installment. Other boats will immediately follow with the remainder.

Prompt attention and encouragement should greet the sick boys at Cairo, on their arrival. Provide them comfortable quarters, and attend to procuring them transportation to their homes.

In a very few hours we had everything in order to properly nurse the sick—cooking arrangements in running order—indeed, all the appointments for caring for all on board as comfortably as on a regular hospital steamer. But it will not be imagined that there were idle hours for those able to labor, for with one hundred cases of chronic diarrhœa, in all conditions, and the balance recovering slowly from every other diseases imaginable, every man having surplus strength found use for it.

But we found ourselves lacking one of the essential elements of success—an Angel of Mercy—which I promise myself shall not again be the case on any hospital steamer with which I may be connected.

At 5 o'clock on Saturday, lost our first man, William Welty, a veteran soldier of the 34th Ind. He was buried at Natchez. Any information concerning the location of his grave, may be obtained by addressing the Hospital Steward, U. S. General Hospital, Natchez, Miss.; effects left with Col. Wm. Hannaman, Indianapolis.

Arrived at Vicksburg Sunday, the 18th. Lost our second man—Enoch J. Maris, Battery H, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, and buried him here: met with no mishap, and arrived at Memphis Wednesday, the 21st.

Our hospital flag served us a good purpose, however, at Gaines' Landing, where the rebs had a six gun battery in position; but they waived us past with a white flag. We heard the firing between the battery and gunboats for an hour.

Lost our third man Tuesday, the 20th. Henry Y. Nickle, Co. A. 7th Ky. Left the corps in the hands of Dr. Jobes, Indiana Military Agent, and Judge Bingham, Ohio Agent, at Memphis. Were placed under many obligations to both Dr. Jobes and Judge Bingham, for their kind offices, and the ready response to our requisitions for replenishing our stock of sanitary goods.

Arrived at Cairo on Friday morning, the 22d inst., after as pleasant a voyage as was possible for a hospital steamer, having had uninterrupted pleasant weather, and no accident or unpleasant commotion or jarring.

On the evening of Thursday, four more of our men, who had sus-

tained themselves in view of getting home, when almost in sight of Cairo, died, to-wit: Fred. Reiser, Co. K, 37th Ills.; Joseph Welch, 96th Ohio; — Balka, Co. K, 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery; — Elfus, Co. B, 35th Wis. Body of Welch taken home by his brother; others buried at Mound City.

Discharged our government supplies at Mound City; placed in hospital several of our sickest men at same place; turned over balance of sanitary goods to U. S. Sanitary Commission at Cairo; took the men from the boat to the Soldiers' Home; procured transportation for all to their homes, and at 9 P. M. Friday delivered the furloughs and transportation to each man, and took them into the cars assigned me by the Central Railroad for special accommodation.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Capt. John Sebastian of the "Groesbeck," for his uniform kindness, and the hearty generosity and sympathy towards the sick soldiers.

There were many brave men convalescing among the number to whom many thanks are due for their promptness, efficiency and faithfulness in assisting and caring for the sick; and especially to Sergeant Dougherty, of the 34th Ind., who managed the cooking department on the boat, and was indefatigable in his efforts at Cairo, on the train, and at Mattoon, do I return for myself and the sick men our hearty thanks.

Friday morning at 2 o'clock, left Cairo; arrived Mattoon, Illinois, at 2 P. M. Saturday; transferred all but five of our sickest men, who, together with two nurses and myself, were left at Mattoon till Sunday evening at 10 o'clock.

One of the five—William H. Gaines, a fine young soldier, and a bright and promising boy—died a few minutes after leaving Terre-Haute. On arrival at Indianapolis, transferred the living to Soldiers' Home, the dead to his friends at Shelbyville, and your humble servant to the "Shades" for a few days' rest.

Respectfully,

CHARLES. F. KIMBALL,
Ind. Mil. Ag't Gulf Dep't.

LOUISVILLE AGENCY.

REPORT OF COL. JASON HAM, AGENT, DECEMBER 15TH, 1864.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
 LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec 15, 1864. }

WILLIAM HANNAMAN, Esq.,
General Military Agent:

SIR:—It will be expected that I shall make a report of the workings of this agency for the current year, and as the business of this office, with but few exceptions, which I hereafter note, have remained pretty much the same as last year, I will call your attention to my report, made to the Convention which met at Indianapolis last March, which report was published. It is proper to say that the business, under each head, therein named, have been largely increased the past six months.

One subject, not heretofore reported upon, is *special transfers*, which has taken almost the entire time of one clerk.

About the first of June last, the Secretary of War gave authority to Col. R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., whose office is in this city, to make transfers in individual cases, on the Surgeon's certificate, that the man would not be fit for service in six weeks. The applications for such transfers are usually made by the State Agent, giving name, rank, company and regiment, nature of disease, and the reasons why, in the opinion of the applicant, the request should be granted. The labor and influence of your State Agent, in procuring and hastening through these special transfers, have enabled hundreds of soldiers to go to the hospitals of their own State, and saved a large expense to our citizens, who have come here to accompany sick and wounded soldiers to their own State, and who could only remain here at a heavy expense.

The Pass Department of this office has been of great benefit to our citizens, for hundreds of whom passes have been obtained, by which they have been enabled to go immediately south to look after their sick and wounded friends. No doubt, many lives have been thus saved.

By the influence of our noble Governor, an order was obtained from the War Department, furloughing Indiana soldiers home to vote at the State elections; and afterwards, another order, extending their

furloughs beyond the time of the Presidential election. This made much extra duty for this office. After the labor attendant upon getting the soldiers home to the first election, and before the order extending their furloughs was received, some seventeen hundred had returned to this and parts below; and, by order of the Governor, State transportation was furnished to each one of these men at this office.

It has also been a part of the business of this agency to see that soldiers, who were permanently disabled, were discharged from service, and that those confined in prison for trivial offenses, be permitted to return to duty.

The truth is, that much of the labor, and much of the good done by State agencies, is of such a nature that it can not be put upon paper, and can only be appreciated by those who are here to see their workings.

Complaints may have been made by the soldiers, that the agent here did not visit the hospitals as frequently as he should. This is true to some extent; and the constant demand for the agent at the office has made this an absolute necessity, though we have honestly endeavored at all times, and under all circumstances, to make this agency efficient in reaching the most needy cases—those who were unable to come to this office in person to make known their wants.

The distribution of the Sanitary stores from this agency during the past few months to the hospitals, and to the several regiments now in camp around this city, has brought out the expression of very many, that the best, and cheapest, and most direct way of reaching the soldiers, with donations from their friends, is through the State Agent. This labor of distributing sanitary stores has been done without any additional expense to the State or donors, so far, at least, as this agency is concerned.

Much the largest part of the immense sanitary stores donated by our patriotic people, and collected and forwarded to me at this place, by yourself, as the faithful and efficient President of the State Sanitary Commission, have been destined for points south of this, and have been speedily forwarded to their destination. Those designed for this point have been distributed as follows:

During the last six months the following number of soldiers have been furnished by me from this agency:

Number furnished with tobacco.....	1123	soldiers.
“ “ “ paper and envelopes.....	864	“

"	"	"	towels	77	soldiers.
"	"	"	handkerchiefs ..	223	"
"	"	"	socks	345	"
"	"	"	fans	81	"
"	"	"	drawers.....	618	"
"	"	"	shirts.....	826	"

In addition to the above there has been furnished to hospitals, and to regiments in the field :

Lots of rags.....	17	to hospitals
One box of butter, pounds.....	80	"
Pads	34	"
Blouses	6	"
Bandages, in lots.....	14	"
Barrels of crackers.....	12	"
Boxes of berries, dried.....	2	"
Barrels of eggs.....	21	"
Kegs of pickles	2	"
Barrels of meal.....	2	"
Barrels of krout.....	21	"
Barrels of dried apples.....	56	"
Barrels of onions	281	to regiments and hospitals.
Barrels of potatoes... ..	150	" "
Bottles of wine	186	to hospitals
Cans of fruit.....	256	"

Much of the canned fruit, when opened, was found to be spoiled, and many of the bottles of wine had leaked away from insecure sealing.

I have endeavored faithfully and honestly to carry out the patriotic and benevolent design of our worthy Executive, Gov. O. P. Morton, in establishing this agency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASON HAM,

Colonel and Indiana Military Agent.

P. S. I have the names of each soldier, company and regiment, as well as the name and number of the hospitals, that have received the various articles that each one is charged with, which I can make

in detail, if desired, at any time. The foregoing is the aggregate of the whole, and a great many have had a small piece of tobacco, which was not put down.

Yours, &c.,

J. H.

ST. LOUIS AGENCY.

REPORT OF DR. JNO. E. M'GAUGHEY, AGENT, DECEMBER 17TH, 1864.

MILITARY AGENCY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 17, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN, *Indiana Military Agent*:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Indiana Military Agency in this Department for the period of my incumbency.

This report is as concise, and in as condensed a form, as the data at my command, and the limited time you afford me, will allow. Not having expected to make my Annual Report until the last of this month, my register is not fully carried out, and many of the minor details will necessarily be omitted, though I shall, I hope, be able in a general way, and with approximate estimates, to give you a satisfactory account of the workings of the agency, without wearying you with minutiae and uninteresting details.

When a little more than a year ago, under the appointment of Gov. Morton, I came to this city to assume the duties of Indiana Military Agent, I found that no agent had been here for three or four months. The books and papers belonging to the office had been left at the Soldiers' Home, the former in a confused, the latter in a very considerably damaged condition, and the "prestige" of the agency unsatisfactory, to say the least. I was not long in ascertaining that, among my other duties, that of placing myself on a respectable footing with the Surgeons in charge of hospitals, and the heads of the different Departments, was paramount. This I have sedulously endeavored to do, and it is a matter of no small gratification to be able to say that my efforts have met with a degree of success highly satisfactory, and that I do not now recollect any one instance where a request for facilities in the prosecution of my duties has been refused.

On my first visit to the different hospitals in and around the city, including those at Jefferson Barracks, ten miles below, made in December, 1863, I found of

Indiana soldiers.....	84
Admissions during year 1864.....	543
Discharged.....	51
Died	26
Returned to duty	362
Remaining in hospitals Nov. 31, 1864, and since admitted..	188

The above table may not be strictly correct in giving the exact number under each heading, but it is nearly so as the hasty preparation of this report will allow, and is probably sufficiently precise for all practical purposes.

The statistics from which the estimates of the number under each head, except that of "returned to duty," are made, were derived from the registers of the different hospitals, and these are liable to mistakes.

Under the head of "Returned to duty" is included all those who have been sent to their regiments, those who have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and those detailed to duty in the offices of the hospitals and Department headquarters. The exact number of each of these three would be pretty hard to determine, for the reason that no distinction is made on the hospital records.

The number remaining in hospital (188) is larger than at any time previous during the year. These men are generally doing well. Eighty-two of them have arrived since the first of this month, having been transferred from Nashville; some of them directly from the battle-field at Franklin, Tenn. I had hoped to have them sent to hospitals in our own State, but as that is impossible because of the hospitals being full, and as the men are anxious to go home, (some of them not having seen home or friends for eighteen months,) I am procuring furloughs for such as are able to travel alone, and can be permitted to go under the twenty per cent. rule. As they must return here, and will probably remain for some time, I shall have, perhaps, fifty or seventy-five descriptive rolls to write for during the coming week. It is an established fact, that company commanders will, in many instances, send a descriptive roll at the request of a State Agent, when no attention will be paid to the order of a Surgeon in charge of a hospital.

The very small proportions of debts which have occurred among Indiana soldiers during the past year is very gratifying, and may

perhaps be considered as an evidence of the excellence of the hospitals, their good management, and the skill of the attendants. I certainly never have seen hospitals better located, better policed, or better conducted than those at Jefferson Barracks; and it is there that the larger number of patients in this Department are treated. Soldiers who die in hospital, in this Department, are buried by the Government Undertaker, whose duty it is to number the grave and mark on the head-board the man's name, rank, company, and regiment, so that no difficulty shall attend the finding of any particular grave.

I visit these hospitals as often as occasion may require, see and converse with the men, ascertain their wants, and relieve them when in my power; encourage, assist, and advise them in any and all ways possible.

The question I am most frequently asked just now is, "when will we be transferred to our own State?"—Indiana seeming to be the Mecca which is to end their pilgrimage, the panacea for all their wounds. I am compelled to reply that they can not be sent at present because our hospitals are already full, but that I will try to get them furloughed, which they consider the next best thing to be done for them.

A few cases have been brought to me recently, in which men whose term of service has expired, wish to be discharged from hospital that they may go to Indianapolis and be mustered out. This is easy enough when they have descriptive rolls, but where these have never been forwarded, or when, in consequent of frequent changes from one hospital to another, they have been lost, a certificate of the date of muster from the Adjutant General of the State is required, and this I undertake to obtain for them.

I am also called upon to obtain transportation for, and collect the pay of soldiers discharged without final statements, giving them a certificate of the date of discharge, and stating it is left in my hands for the adjustment of their accounts with the Government. I have now the papers of two men discharged in this way, to both of whom I furnished money with which to pay their fare across the river and procure subsistence on the way.

I would respectfully request that a small contingent fund be placed at my disposal, to meet such cases as the foregoing, and also to furnish small sums to soldiers going home on furlough, who have not been paid for so long a time as to leave them destitute of means. As before stated, I have furnished this from my own pocket, and although the amount is small, still, if often enough repeated, draws on a salary

which can only be considered compensative because of the philanthropic nature of the service.

Sanitary supplies are not called for now with near the frequency they were earlier in the winter. In October such a "run" was made upon me as to almost exhaust the stores you sent, and compelled me to apply to the Western Sanitary Commission. Our men, coming in from the front during the chase after Price, were almost destitute of clothing. I furnished them all I had of the kinds they needed, and succeeded in obtaining from the Sanitary Commission, until their stores were exhausted, supplies for those I could not furnish myself.

In a circular recently published by Mr. Yeatman, President of the Commission, "State Agents are authorized to draw upon them for such articles as the men may need." There is, therefore, no necessity for sending sanitary supplies while this arrangement continues. Of the stores already sent, there still remains in my hands a part of the cotton goods and stationery. The woolens were all issued early in the season.

The expenses of the agency since I took charge of it, December 15th, 1863, to Nov. 30th, 1864, (11½ months,) have been :

For salary.....	\$1,153 33
For office expenses	186 75
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,340 08

I have endeavored to conduct the affairs of the agency as economically as possible, and with this object in view took an office in connection with two other gentleman, (one of whom is the agent for Wisconsin,) thereby reducing the rent to one-third of what it would cost to occupy the room alone. The item of rent and fuel will, by referring to my monthly reports, be found to constitute a large proportion of the amount charged under head of "office expenses." The next largest items are railroad tickets and postage, and there are small bills for office furniture, blank books, printing, &c.

In closing this hastily prepared report, the writing of which has been frequently interrupted by calls to attend the wants of "our boys," I wish to say that, with more time, I could have given a more detailed account of my duties; but hoping the outline here submitted may be satisfactory,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. E. McGAUGHEY,

Indiana Military Agent.

NASHVILLE AGENCY.

REPORT OF COL. ED. SHAW, AGENT—DECEMBER 27, 1864.

OFFICE INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
Nashville, Dec. 27, 1864. }*Wm. Hannaman, General Military Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

SIR:—I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you my report as Military Agent. at this post, during the year just closing.

If an apology shall seem to be necessary, for either the lateness or the brevity of this report, it may be sufficient to say that just about the time that I designed beginning the preparation of this document, the first collision occurred between the forces of Gens. Thomas and Hood, beyond Columbia, and a stream of wounded soldiers began to flow into this city, which was swollen by successive skirmishes and battles, until our hospitals were filled with wounded, and our camps with fatigued and needy soldiers, who had fought by day and marched by night, from Pulaski to the suburbs of the city. These, as I am instructed, both by our Governor and yourself, were entitled to my first attention and services. First came the duty of seeing that our wounded were properly cared for. Before this task was fairly begun, my office and store rooms were visited by hundreds of men, who came singly and in squads, to secure articles of clothing necessary to keep them from actual suffering and prospective death. On their fatiguing retreat they had thrown away their knapsacks, in many instances, and had arrived at Nashville burdened with nothing more than their weapons of defense, and the scantiest apparel. These destitute men, together with the wounded, soon exhausted my entire stock of supplies, and I sent up a call for more. Thanks to your promptness and that of our Indiana people, a timely and liberal response soon reached me.

Meanwhile Hood had invested Nashville, as he termed it, but, notwithstanding, no battle followed for a number of days; still, amid the hurry and bustle of preparation, together with constant firing on some part of the line, with the usual casualties and losses, I found little time or opportunity to proceed to the completion of this task. But few days had elapsed, however, before Gen. Thomas advanced

his lines, and hurled his army upon the forts and fastnesses of the enemy, fighting a *series* of battles around Nashville, characterized by fearful carnage in both armies, and resulting in the total defeat and utter rout of the enemy. Since that fight commenced, I have been constantly devoting my best efforts to our noble men who fell in that fierce conflict. On the field and in the hospitals I, and such assistants as I could obtain, did what we could to check the vast tide of human suffering. The "harvest" gathered from those red fields of valor was indeed "plenteous," and "the laborers were few." All the established hospitals at this post are crowded, and all the churches and large public buildings are taken for hospital purposes. With a vast number of men of our own State lying in these hospitals and depending upon this agency for an endless amount of services, peculiar only to such an agency, I must be excused if I leave to other agencies, not at present so crowded with business, the preparation of a more elaborate treatise upon the character and duties of such an institution, and hasten to a conclusion.

The duties of a Military Agency are three-fold, having reference to the State, the soldier, and the friends of the soldier.

The proper authorities of the State must be kept constantly and thoroughly informed as to the number of its soldiers in hospitals, and the nature of their wounds or diseases.

The names, rank, and regiment of all newly admitted, must be similarly reported; likewise those who die, or those who are discharged or returned to their commands. Careful accounts must be kept, and reports made of all cash expenditures, and of all State transportation furnished through the Military Agency. These, together with such *special* duties as the Executive, or the General Military Agent may, from time to time, indicate, comprise the duties of the Agent to the State.

The duties to the *soldier* are so extensive and diverse, that they are difficult to define. It has been the effort of our Governor to educate the soldiers of our State to look upon the Indiana Agents as their *special friends*, sent out by the Governor to stand between them and *want*; and to look upon the "Indiana Rooms" as their "home," so far as such an institution *can* supply the place of a home.

Among the duties of the Agent to the *soldiers* are those of looking after their physical welfare, and relieving their bodily distresses, so far as they may be able; procuring their descriptive rolls; facilitating the discharge of those who should be discharged; taking care of arti-

cles sent from friends at home to their care; and performing for them those manifold services at the various departments and head-quarters which are too numerous to be named in detail, but well understood by any *private* soldier who has attempted to "run the gauntlet" of the throng that usually crowds the entrance to these head-quarters, and the guards that stand at these entrances.

To the friends are due all those varied services implied in the following

"NOTICE.

"Persons visiting the hospitals of the army to look after sick, wounded, or deceased friends, or having any business whatever with the army, are requested to call upon the regular Indiana Agents, who will render them every possible assistance in the accomplishment of their work. Office open day and night. No charges whatever for services.

By order of

O. P. MORTON, GOV. OF INDIANA.

WM. HANNAMAN, *Pres. San. Com.*"

The number of our people who avail themselves of this kind invitation and arrangement is large, and constantly increasing.

Added to those implied in the above notice, are those sad and delicate duties of conveying to friends, not otherwise informed, the intelligence of the decease of their loved ones; taking charge of their effects; ascertaining place of burial, and employing the usual agencies for sending bodies home when desired.

These, sir, constitute the chief duties pertaining to the Military Agency. To these are added all the duties of a State Sanitary Agent, a report of which accompanies this, together with such financial reports, vouchers, statistics, etc., as have not hitherto been forwarded, and are necessary to render both the Military and Sanitary reports complete.

Trusting that this hasty summary of affairs in this Department may meet the approval of all concerned, and that all our efforts to faithfully duties satisfactorily, may conduce to the comfort and efficiency of our noble soldiery, and to the ultimate salvation of our country, I have the honor to remain,

Sir, your obedient servant.

ED. SHAW, *Indiana Military Agent.*

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

REPORT OF R. R. CORSON, STATE AGENT, DECEMBER 31ST, 1864.

OFFICE OF STATE MILITARY AGENT, }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1864. }

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the workings of this Agency for the past year:

During the first quarter the number of Indiana soldiers here was small, but before the campaign opened in the spring the hospitals in Washington and Baltimore were put in readiness to receive the sick and wounded from the armies of the Potomac and James, by transferring many of their inmates to hospitals in this city. In April large squads began to arrive, in a convalescent state, many of them remaining here but a short time before they were returned to duty. This class of soldiers continued to arrive until the campaign in Virginia fairly opened, in the early part of May, when we began to receive them directly from the field—at first the slightly wounded cases, but, as the army advanced to its base on the Pamunky and James rivers, some of the worst cases were shipped direct to this city, having easy transportation all the way by water. This continued until our hospitals were quite full.

I have continued my usual plan of visiting the men as soon as possible after their entering the hospitals. Immediately on their arrival here, they are taken to the “Citizens’ Volunteer Hospital,” a large institution erected entirely by our citizens, and supported mainly by them; but under the charge of the Medical Director of Transportation, Dr. R. S. Kenderdine, who kindly furnishes me with the lists of names, this serves as a sort of distributing depot. As soon as their wounds are dressed, and they are rested from the journey just finished, the cases well enough to permit removal are sent to the various hospitals in the city, while aggravated cases are retained for treatment.

In my regular visitation of the hospitals, the men are found, their condition is inquired into, and, when necessary, relieved. Though in our hospitals all the nursing, attendance and diet are given that could reasonably be expected, sometimes it is impossible to extend to the sufferers many of those gratifications which appear luxurious to the eyes of health, but become real necessities to the cravings of the sick. These little longings of the very ill or convalescent I supply to

the extent that the physician in charge thinks proper. Frequently it happens, too, that, by the accidents of war, company and regimental books are lost by the hundred, and men are left in great destitution of clothing by reason of the absence of their descriptive lists. In such cases my appeal for larger articles to the Sanitary Commission is invariably successful, while smaller ones I supply from the funds which your State places in my hands. I need not enter into a detail of the articles as they appear in my accounts; it will be sufficiently indicative of their nature and number to say that they are little home wants--trifles in themselves, but more important to comfort than one is apt to believe until he is deprived of them. To have these trifling articles presented to him direct from the State, at the time when he feels himself among strangers, and when he most needs them, is proof that he has not been forgotten by those whose battles he has been fighting. In these visits to the hospitals, a full register is taken of the name, company, regiment, residence, hospital, ward, bed, disease and condition of the men. This engrosses the entire time of several assistants. The register thus obtained is kept at my office, being enlarged or diminished almost daily; a quarterly report of the names, changes, etc., being furnished the State. The advantages of these lists are: First, the State is put in possession of the history of every citizen who has periled and, perhaps, lost his life in her service. To me the lists kept in my office are of signal use in enabling me to answer at once inquiries made by friends. By my method of keeping the list, I can be certain that, if the missing man be, or have been in Philadelphia, such fact will appear, together with a statement of his condition, as fully as could be collected. To the soldiers from the different hospitals visiting my office, these lists prove of great benefit, as through them he finds the whereabouts of his sick and wounded comrades. By the aid of a few car tickets furnished them they can visit the distant hospitals, benefiting, not only their own health, but that of their friends, by the cheerful influence of their visits.

Though out of my department, I have not hesitated to respond when severe battles of the war have called aloud to every helper. Since my last report I have visited Belle Plains, Fredericksburg and White House, Virginia. During the march of the Army of the Potomac on Richmond, I made several trips between Belle Plains and Washington on the hospital boats, and also visited Fredericksburg while every house in the city was a hospital, filled with wounded and dying. I had no stores with me, but worked hand in hand with the

great Commissions that are doing such noble work for the soldier, and trust I was the means of soothing some suffering. I have, also, gone to Annapolis on the arrival of our prisoners from the South, but, learning of late that your Washington Agent visited there. I have discontinued my visits.

I look for an increase of Indiana soldiers in our hospitals now that the sick and wounded of General Sherman's army will be sent in this direction—quite a number of Indiana regiments, I believe, being at present with that army.

Our hospitals have been somewhat diminished in numbers of late, but increased in capacity. The beds number about twenty-five thousand (25,000.) Several large and commodious buildings have been erected near the outskirts of the city, while some of the smaller ones in the built-up part of the city have been closed. By the very small per cent. of deaths in the out-of-town hospitals—being in some cases less than two, and none over three per cent.—shows the wisdom of placing our sick and wounded men where they can breathe the fresh air, and are away from the temptations which surround them in every large city. This Department can boast of some of the largest and best regulated hospitals in the country, with a most efficient corps of medical gentlemen.

While our hospitals were full, during the summer, many of the men from Indiana, as well as from other States, were transferred to hospitals nearer their homes—at that time there being no difficulty to obtain a transfer, if the applicant would not be fit for duty within thirty days. Their beds in the hospital at that time were really wanted for others daily expected from the front. The power of transferring rested with the Medical Director of the Department. Now it is different. There is plenty of room in the hospitals. The transfers caused great confusion, and cost the Government a large amount of money, and transfers are made only through the Secretary of War. In extreme cases, when it can be showed that the patient's health would be really benefited by the transfer, and that it is not likely he will be able to return to the field for a long time, or is permanently disabled, the transfers will be made if recommended by the proper officer.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON.

State Military Agent.

TO WM. HANNAMAN.

MEMPHIS AGENCY.

REPORT OF DR. GEO. O. JOBES, AGENT, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Report of Indiana Military Agency at Memphis for the year 1864.

WM. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent for Indiana:

SIR: Having spoken somewhat in detail of the general duties of this agency in my report of last January, it is not necessary for me to add anything on that subject now.

During the past year the health of the troops has been comparatively good; and as there have not been more than four Indiana regiments at any one time, my duties have been more even and less laborious than the preceding year, but they have been the same in kind, and I have endeavored to discharge them in the same way.

On the 31st day of December, 1863, there were in the general hospitals here one hundred and fifty-nine men and one officer, belonging to Indiana regiments and batteries. Their number is now reduced to ninety-one men and one officer, and but very few of them are seriously sick. They have all been visited, and I herewith send you a list of their names, with the disease and present condition of each.

There are among these a few who ought to be discharged, and others who ought to be furloughed; but as a man must be utterly worthless for any kind of service before he can be discharged, and change of climate must be absolutely necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability, before he can be furloughed, the power of a conscientious surgeon is very limited, and he is often blamed when the blame justly belongs with the power that rules him.

As a rule, the hospitals are well managed. The patients are kept clean, are attended by competent and faithful surgeons, are kindly and carefully nursed, and are *generally* well fed, but not always supplied with the light and nutritious diet that is of far more importance to the sick than all the drugs of the *materia medica*.

Of the sanitary stores I have handled during the year, most of the staple articles went to Indiana regiments, fruits and delicacies to the hospitals, and clothing directly to destitute soldiers. The articles distributed to hospitals were, as heretofore, placed in the hands of

female nurses, in the belief that they would be more certain to be properly used.

I am often called upon by soldiers who, for want of descriptive lists, or from some other cause, have not been paid for eight or ten months, or even longer. I have continued to loan to such men small sums of money, to enable them to go home on furlough, to buy articles necessary for their comfort, or to relieve some other pressing want. During the past year I have disbursed in this way four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$489 50), two hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$234 00) of which were loaned to soldiers going home on furlough, and two hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$255 50) to those who needed it for other purposes. Of the former there were ninety-seven men, and of the latter, one hundred and forty-four.

Of this sum, thirty-five dollars, the amount disbursed in January were charged to the Sanitary Commission, and the remaining four hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents (\$454 50) were charged to the State, in accordance with your instructions.

The following is a statement of my account with the State for the year ending December 31, 1864 :

Balance due me, Jan. 31, 1864.....	\$246 97	
Amount loaned to soldiers.....	454 50	
Miscellaneous expenses	804 99	
Amount of salary.....	1,650 00	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$3,156 46
Cash refunded by soldiers.....	\$42 00	
Cash received of H. B. Hibben	20 00	
Cash received for boxes sold	6 50	
Railroad passes.....	2 40	
Cash received of Wm. Hannaman.....	3,085 56	
	<hr/>	
		<u>\$3,156 46</u>

ACCOUNT WITH SANITARY COMMISSION.

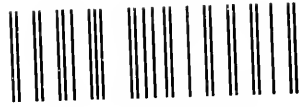
Amount received of Wm. Hannaman	\$84 75	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	48 54	
	<hr/>	\$133 29
Balance due me, January 1, 1864.....	\$37 75	
Drayage and miscellaneous expenses.....	19 25	
Amount loaned to soldiers.....	35 00	
Expenses for benefit of sick	32 10	
Total.....	<hr/>	\$124 10
Balance due Sanitary Commission.....		<hr/> \$9 19

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. JOBES.

Indiana Military Agent.

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